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## Tower Views

by Clearway

**Dramatic Action on Court**

**Another Soviet Sky Trail**

**Near East Politics Boil**

¶ **The nomination of Senator Black of Alabama** for the Supreme Court is understandable in view of Mr. Roosevelt's battle with the court. He has named a man as liberal—or radical—as he believes the Senate will confirm.

**On Capitol Hill,** the sudden and unheralded nomination was received with mixed emotions, but confirmation is generally expected. A move to rush action, as is customary in nominations of Senate members, was defeated. The Senate Judiciary Committee today opens public hearings.

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Scanners of Mr. Black's record will search in vain for evidence of deep and long experience on the bench. He has been a police judge for some 18 months. In the Senate, his experience dates back to 1926, and he has come to be known as an able "prosecutor" in investigations. A law degree from the University of Alabama Law School in 1906 completes his formal qualifications.

All of this is said not in criticism of Mr. Black, but in clarification of the situation into which attitudes and policies toward the highest repository of judicial independence in this country have been brought by recent events.

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¶ **In the past** there have been nominations and appointments as open to the charge of political motives. Mr. Black is a social liberal, co-author of the wages and hours bill, constant supporter of the New Deal, and battler to the end for President Roosevelt's defeated project to enlarge the Supreme Court. There have been former appointments, of corporation lawyers and ultra-conservatives, which could be opposed as strongly as that of Mr. Black, but on opposite grounds.

The outstanding fact about the nomination is that President Roosevelt is taking no chances. He obviously wants what he wants from the Supreme Court, and is out to get it.

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**Is not this issue one for the people** to decide? It will affect the country long after present politics have gone into the past.

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¶ **Six Soviet fliers** follow the air trail blazed by two Russian planes across the North Pole, but this flight is different.

Both of the former flights were non-stop. The first pushed from Moscow to Vancouver, Wash. The second set a non-stop distance mark by reaching a field near San Jacinto, Calif.

**Pilot Levaneffsky,** Russia's "Lindbergh," is resting on these laurels. His aim is to stop as often as necessary in exploring a future Arctic commercial line.

Moscow to Fairbanks, Alaska; Fairbanks to Edmonton, Alberta; possibly a stop at Chicago; and on to New York—that is the schedule. All was well aloft at latest reports.

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¶ **The German "Nordmeer,"** seagoing monoplane, en route to America from Germany, took off at Lisbon and reached the Azores. The Nordmeer aims at pioneering a trans-Atlantic mail service.

**With the recent successful tests** of Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways, three trans-Atlantic services are well on the way.

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¶ **Iraq, heir of ancient Babylonia** and of all that the name Baghdad conveys, faces another test of its Constitution as an assassin removes Bekir Sidky, military dictator. The test comes in how the new chief of state is to be selected. Sidky seized power by a coup last October. At that time he threatened to bomb the capital.

A member of the League of Nations, Iraq was the first of the Class A Mandates to be granted full statehood by Britain.

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¶ **In neighboring Syria,** a Class A Mandate still under French tutelage, French troops have just quelled a revolt. Negotiations have been going on for some time to grant statehood to Syria. Kurdish tribes staged the revolt. A Kurdish Moslem, incidentally, is held as the assassin of Sidky in Iraq.

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¶ **Palestine, another Near Eastern** area where political events of great moment are occurring, enters the news at Washington and at Zürich, Switz. Secretary Hull discloses that the United States has asked assurances from Great Britain that American rights will be protected under the proposed partition of the Holy Land.

**At Zürich,** the World Zionists Congress hears of a plan to settle 200,000 Jews in Palestine within the next three years. The investment is estimated at $175,000,000.

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¶ **Sale in Austria of "Mein Kampf,"** the book which sets forth Reichsführer Hitler's political and economic philosophy, is bringing intense opposition from anti-National Socialists.

**Members of the Fatherland Front** have raided bookstores, seized copies of the book and publicly destroyed them.

## In The Boston Section:

Mayor Seeks Supreme Court Order to cross-examine at Fin Com Hearing.

R. I. Racing Commission Warns Narragansett Track Owner.

N. E. Governors to Meet with Power Commission in Washington.

Large Apple Crop Foreseen for New England.

**and News from All New England**

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

# Japanese Bluejackets Engage Chinese Regulars at Shanghai; Tokyo Holds Situation Grave

SHANGHAI, Aug 14 (Saturday) (AP)—Firing between Japan's bluejackets and China's army regulars was reported from Shanghai proper all along the 10-mile way to the Woosung forts, where the city's busy Whangpoo river flows into the mighty Yangtse.

On the Whangpoo, warships of the Japanese navy shelled Shanghai's giant municipal wharves—so the Japanese said, to drive from them Chinese soldiery who fired on a Japanese man o'war as she steamed toward Shanghai proper. The Chinese replied with cannon and machine gun.

The United States, her 1050 marines on day and night patrol of Shanghai's international settlement, sent the flagship of her Asiatic fleet at forced draft from Tsingtao, to the north.

The heavy cruiser U. S. S. Augusta, the flagship, will help protect the 4000 Americans here, most of them in the international areas just south of the scenes of battle.

Chinese field pieces and mountain guns attacked the Japanese positions in the Hongkew area north of the international settlement.

Flames were seen in the municipal wharf area—where the great Jukong, 26,000 ton, was the Japanese naval target on the Whangpoo's left bank, midway between the heart of Shanghai and Woosung.

Since Woosung's forts are at the Whangpoo-Yangtse confluence, their guns constitute an obstacle to any Japanese effort to send ships further up the Yangtse.

Greater Shanghai's civic center at Kiangwan, constructed at the cost of many millions of dollars and years of labor, seemed theratened in the area north of the main city.

By William Henry Chamberlin

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Aug. 13 — Extension of the scope of the Sino-Japanese undeclared war was reported today when fighting began at Shanghai. First clashes were of minor proportions but afternoon reports mention that the Chinese were using artillery. The whole experience of the present conflict shows how little skirmishes threaten to lead to serious battles and while in the 1932 dispute the Chinese central government participated halfheartedly in the struggle, now its troops are already engaged in meeting the Japanese on three fronts in North China and it is reported here that some of the best Nanking divisions are taking positions around Shanghai.

Consequently the possibility of treating the fighting at Shanghai as a local "incident" capable of isolated adjustment is slight because this fighting is part of a larger war which is no less real because for tactical reasons neither side has yet declared hostilities. The outbreak of fighting at Shanghai unmistakably disappointed those moderate Japanese who had hoped to localize the warfare in North China where the chance of a clash with foreign interests is less. But the whole course of developments since the first firing at Lukowkiao shows the extreme difficulty of waging a war of limited liability in the present aroused state of Chinese nationalist feeling.

The Japanese cabinet met in extraordinary session this morning and issued a statement of its intention

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

# Black Passes First Test For Confirmation

**Approved 5 to 1 by Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee**

**Opposition Forms**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — With approval of the nomination by a vote of five to one in a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee today, the battle for the confirmation of Senator Hugo Lafayette Black (D) of Alabama, first appointment of President Roosevelt and the New Deal to the Supreme Court, began today.

President Roosevelt told his press conference, simultaneously, that Attorney General Homer S. Cummings had rendered a "verbal and informal" opinion that the Black appointment was legal and constitutional in every way.

The statement came as Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont was contending before the Judiciary Subcommittee that appointment of a senator to a vacancy resulting from the Retirement Act was open to grave constitutional doubts, and was seeking for legal rulings on the point.

Also covered by the President's statement was Senator William E. Borah's old claim that no vacancy exists on the Supreme Court since Justice Van Devanter did not resign outright, but retired and is still subject to call from the Chief Justice.

The preliminary hearings were called by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee consisting of the following six senators:

Matthew W. Neely (D) of West Virginia, chairman; William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois; M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky; George McGill (D) of Kansas; William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, and Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont.

**Ultimate Approval Expected**

The action of the subcommittee indicates that the Black nomination will arouse controversy on the Senate floor but implies also that his confirmation will be ultimately accepted.

Senator Borah's favorable vote for Senator Black was considered significant. Although the Idaho senator repeated his argument that passage of the Sumners Retirement Act in March had created a situation where no legal vacancy exists on the court, he said he did not want to confuse this issue with that of Senator Black's personal qualifications.

Those voting for Senator Black's confirmation were Senators Neely, Dieterich, Logan, McGill and Borah. Opposed, Senator Austin.

The brief subcommittee hearing did not touch on Senator Black's character, viewpoint or personal qualifications at any point. It was confined strictly to the technical point affecting the Sumners Act.

Senator Austin argued that this act had created grave legal doubt on three points.

(1) Whether an actual vacancy existed on the Supreme Court.

(2) Whether a new office had been created during Senator Black's incumbency in the Senate which he could not fill under Article 1, Section 6, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution.

(3) Whether the emoluments of the Supreme Court office had been increased while Senator Black sat in the Senate.

"We would be moving hastily in a very grave matter if we did not study this and secure precedents

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## *Steps in Syrian Mound Record Cultural Eras*

Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago

**Sliced Like a Layer Cake Each Indicates an Era**

At the Left Are Shown Articles Recovered at Each Step Which Identify It With Its Period in History Dating From About 4500 B. C. to About 600 A. D.

# Church Council For World Gets Final Approval

**Faith and Order Meeting at Edinburgh Votes for Federated Plan**

**Groundwork Laid**

**Assembly of 200 Members and Central Council of 60 to Direct Work**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

EDINBURGH, Aug. 13—The stage is now set for the first World Council of Churches.

Following approval by the Faith and Order Conference here yesterday of a report by a special committee, plans for the council are now to be completed in detail. The council is to be a central mouthpiece for the non-Roman Catholic world. It is considered to lay the groundwork for a world federation—though not a world union—of churches.

The chairman of the special Faith and Order committee was the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, president of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Seven members of his committee are now to be appointed to co-operate with seven appointed by the Life and Work Council at Oxford.

**Will Complete Plans**

The committee's duties are:

1. Revise and complete details of the World Council.

2. Submit a completed plan to the continuation committee of the Faith and Order Conference.

3. Arrange submission of the complete plan to the churches when approved by the continuation committee.

4. Convene the World Council when it is approved by the churches.

**General Assembly**

The World Council of Churches was first mooted at the Life and Work Congress. It will consist of a general assembly of representatives of the churches with 200 members, meeting every five years, and a central council of 60, meeting annually. It will propounce a united non-Roman Catholic view of religious and social questions.

The Archbishop of York declares: "The World Council will provide a mouthpiece for the non-Roman, not the anti-Roman world." In the conference yesterday the Archbishop added that the present opportunity is unique. The world conference of churches the same year have fastened the nations' attention on the movement among Christians.

# New Deal Rift Thought Wider Through Black Appointment

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—President Roosevelt's nomination to the Supreme Court of Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama hews to the line of uncompromising progressive or New Deal policy which he has consistently followed since his re-election.

It widens immensely the breach between him and many leading Democrats in Congress and out, which yawned in his first term and broke wide open with his plan for enlarging the Supreme Court. Whether, in future, the President will swing back to a policy nearer the political "center"—the path which in earlier years kept his party together and won him some bipartisan support—or whether he will remain headed toward what is nowadays called the "radical left," is a question for the future. If he turns back, the President may still restore something of a façade of unity, and today's tentative conclusions will be altered.

**Failed to Heed Warning**

But in recent weeks and months, faced with several opportunities to compromise and to fling a bridge across the gap between New Dealers and Democrats, the President has consistently refused. Two months and more ago he had a chance to be flexible and yield about his Supreme Court plan. Pinning his faith on Senator Joseph T. Robinson's ability to drive together a majority for his plan, the President refused all compromise.

He was warned at the time that failure to compromise might force the rift within his party to serious depths. He appeared either not to take the warning seriously, or else actually to prefer driving the party conservatives out of his camp.

The result, precipitated by the passing of Senator Robinson, was defeat for his court enlargement plan in its original, uncompromised form.

Then, after the battle was over, came an opportunity to convert an armistice into a peace. By contacts through Vice-President Garner, who had become a sort of leader of the party malcontents who had not gone into open opposition, the President might have introduced a new atmosphere of temperateness and co-operation.

**Smart, In One Sense**

Instead, he first pressed for the election of a pledged New Dealer as Senate leader, opposing Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, whose choice might have brought the factions together again, and the Senate Democrats ended in a party caucus with only one vote separating the groups. Second, in one of those political gestures taken as more meaningful than words, he invited the La Follette brothers on a week-end cruise—his first since the court battle. This, again, was a stroke of defiance toward the old-line Democrats, a warning that the President's political affinity lay with the Progressives.

And now comes the nomination

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

# Diggers Disclose 5000-Year Story Of Ancient Syria

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—A "step-trench" built by archaeologists digging in the city-mounds of ancient Syria now reveals to moderns how it is possible to read the record of changing cultural ages in the rubbish heaps of antiquity.

Such a heap is the mound called Tel-Jedeideh, in North Syria. Again and again—70 times over, in fact—the ancients leveled off their worn-out or war-wrecked houses of sun-dried brick and rebuilt on the ruins, each time lifting their city to higher and therefore more desirable levels. And each time they left relics of their times, in pottery, tools, cylinder seals or the like.

Now the experts of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute have sampled all these layers and marked them off into cultural periods. It's as if, digging in a modern dump, they had detected first the "automobile tire period," and before that the "buggy wheel epoch." Not every stratum marks the rise and fall of a cultural period, however. The archaeologists found only about 14 such eras in the 5000 years of history covered by the 70 layers of this particular mound.

The lowest cultural level, that revealed at the base of the mound, reached back to a very misty past, indeed. Hand-made pottery, bone and flint tools found at the bottom of the trench were identified as the product of people who lived from 3800 to 4500 B. C.

One step above was found copper, which dated that layer as around 3200 B. C. A group of six copper statuettes unearthed here are held to be the oldest known representation of the human figure in metal.

Advancing toward the present in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

## Report Urges Union Of Christian Churches

EDINBURGH, Aug. 13 (AP)—The World Conference of Faith and Order heard a report today urging the unity of Christian churches.

The report, presented by section one, said there was "no ground for maintaining division between the churches" and added that "among or within the churches represented by us there is a certain difference and emphasis placed upon the word and the sacrament but we agree that such difference need not be a barrier to union."

## Russians Fly Over North Pole On Way to Alaska

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 13 (AP)—A huge four-motored Russian monoplane exploring a commercial airway over the top of the world passed the North Pole today on its way to Fairbanks, Alaska.

The United States Army Signal Corps radio station at Fairbanks reported it intercepted a message to a Russian radio station, saying the ship passed over the pole at 12:45 a. m., Fairbanks time (4:45 a. m., E. S. T.).

Although the ship, carrying six men, encountered strong head winds in the vicinity of the pole, Radio Operator Golkovsky reported tail winds were boosting it along its course to Fairbanks.

Flying at an altitude of 6000 meters, the plane encountered 35-below-zero temperature in the vicinity of the pole, said code messages intercepted by the signal corps station at Nome.

Observers at Fairbanks estimated the ship would cover the 1400 miles from the pole to that city in nine hours.

## Rain, Fog at North Pole

SOVIET NORTH POLE CAMP (By Wireless to Moscow) Aug. 13 (AP)—A driving rain and fog covered the polar camp today as it reached 87 degrees 30 minutes of latitude, zero longitude, on the slow drift. The thermometer stood at 30.5 degrees above zero Fahrenheit and visibility was only 700 feet.

## No Flags—No Salaries

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes will fly over every Georgia schoolhouse this year—or else.

The state Board of Education ruled yesterday that teachers will not be paid their salaries unless the flag is displayed daily.

# Warship Leasing By U. S. Halted By Stiff Attacks

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas charged last night that the proposal to lease six American destroyers to Brazil contradicted the neutrality policies of the United States, violated several international pacts and threatened to start a naval race among South American nations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Argentine disapproval of the State Department plan to lease six old United States destroyers to Brazil was conveyed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull here today by the Argentine Ambassador. At the request of the Ambassador, Mr. Hull agreed to hold the matter in "abeyance" pending further discussion of the question, it was explained.

It is understood that while the Argentine is not making any formal protest, it is requesting full and general consultation on the subject among all American republics before any further steps are taken by the United States.

In the meantime the plan now rests in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in the form of a resolution authorizing the lease of United States destroyers to any American republic so requesting. The understanding at the State Department today is that the attitude of the Argentine Government will be conveyed to the Senate Committee with the resultant probability that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

## *Shy Grandmother Chosen Spinning Wheel Champion*

PRINCETON, W. Va., Aug. 13 (AP)—Mrs. John Weimer, who "never won a prize at anything," was the amazed champion spinning wheel operator of the nation today.

"Why, I can't believe it," the winner murmured shyly as judges found her homespun the best of any produced by 14 competitors.

Two thousand persons gathered for a three-day centennial celebration in this southern coal town, and encircled the Mercer County Courthouse steps yesterday as the 14 bacon-greased, hand-and-foot-propelled ancient wheels twirled out thin lines of yarn.

"It's been 45 years since I touched a spinning wheel, but it does seem like old times today," the champion, who is a grandmother, sighed as she pushed her glasses up on her gray hair and accepted the congratulations of Gov. Homer A. Holt of West Virginia and Lieut. Gov. James H. Price of Virginia.

All of the weavers learned the art from watching their mothers and grandmothers.

Two Virginians came over the mountains with their wheels, but the threatened invasion of Mrs. Minnie H. Reeves of Appalachin (Tioga county), N. Y., failed to materialize.

# Soviet Purges: How the People Of Russia React

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW — Western observers often make the mistake of attributing to other peoples their own attitude on restraint. This has led some observers to believe that Soviet peoples resent, as they would do, the recent widespread arbitrary arrests and convictions without open trial in Soviet Russia. They have suggested that so much hostility is being stored up in Russia that some sort of "explosion" is likely.

After almost four years' residence in Soviet Russia, the writer is convinced that this belief is incorrect. The Russian peoples, having always lived under some form of despotic rule are fatalistic in their acceptance of the arbitrary exercise of authority.

Two specific examples in the writer's recent experience confirm this opinion. Early this summer we

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

# Trade Seeks French-German Tie

## Two Countries, It Is Cited, Are Complements in Economic Sphere

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

METZ, France—"If only the politicians and the diplomats—and you journalists—would leave us alone, we business men could bring about French-German rapprochement and friendship very quickly!"

Here in bi-lingual Metz (the very word seems to imply a meeting ground!), half French, half German capital of old Lorraine and center of the steel industry, this assertion of an Alsatian business man seems particularly easy to believe.

Actually the statement was not made to me in Metz, but in Paris at a luncheon attended by a number of French and German business men. It came back to me with sudden force, however, as I wandered through this strangely Germanic—yet not quite German town.

It is a pity that most travelers go from Paris to Berlin, or vice versa, by train. They virtually go to bed in Paris and wake up in Berlin. The effect, of course, is of two countries the complete antithesis one of the other, with no possible common basis for getting together.

**A Blending of Characteristics**

When one goes by car, on the other hand, through Lorraine and the Saar, or through Alsace and the Rhineland—what a different impression! It would be difficult—almost impossible in fact—to be certain when one crosses the frontier were it not for the customs barrier and passport control.

For France and Germany, unlike Paris and Berlin, so far from contrasting a sharp and irreconcilable contrast, form, at their frontiers, a harmonious blending of pleasingly complementary French and German characteristics.

In Alsace this shows itself most happily in outward ways, in the endlessly picturesque timbered Alsatian villages along the Rhine, where German order blends delightfully with French individuality. The same unique charm is evident in the busy but quaint capital of Alsace, Strasbourg.

Lorraine, on the contrary, manifests the mixture more obviously in its people. The citizens of Metz startle me by their indefinable different-ness. What is this new un-French variety of vigor and directness, this most refreshing efficiency that is solid without German heaviness? I can only compare it favorably—though with certain reservations—to the spirit of the American business man!

**Reminiscent of America**

Once before in Europe I have encountered this "business resemblance" to the American, and that, too, was a mixture of Latin and Nordic—in Brussels where some, though by no means all, Belgians have qualities closely recalling the American character.

Without wanting to overemphasize what was after all only an impression, I cannot help feeling that there is something significantly symbolic in the fact that the French and German blend with special success in the realm of trade and industry.

For France and Germany are, in point of fact, natural economic complements one of the other. France is primarily an agricultural country and, in normal times, produces an export surplus of precisely the foodstuffs and raw materials that Germany needs. Germany on the other hand is essentially an industrial nation and normally would produce much better and more economically the manufactured goods France needs.

**Normal Trade Hampered**

Unhappily, these statements, though they remain potentially true and naturally sound, do not hold good today. The nationalistic urge to become self-sufficient has fostered "ersats"—substitute—products in Germany and artificial industries in France to such an extent that the currents of trade can no longer be called normal. Autarchy and barter in the Reich, subsidized production and protectionism in France have grown almost habitual.

Yet France and Germany have just signed an extremely important trade treaty which, although it does

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## France—Germany: A Look at Each Other

More perhaps than on any other single factor, peace in Europe depends upon Franco-German relations. These, in turn, depend not a little on the way in which these two neighbors look at one another—upon the impression each receives of the aims and intentions of the other.

The Paris and Berlin correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, after an exchange of visits, have written a series of six special articles on Franco-German relations, of which this is the third.

## Similar Attitudes Seen in Some Sections Along Their Frontiers

# *'Hush Hush' Badge of Merit Proposed for Quiet Hotels*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Active preparations are now being made here on a very "hush hush" proposition.

These activities concern the organisation of a group of Silent Hotels, where visitors will be free from radios, orchestras, garages, road noises, and all those hundred-and-one mysterious early morning corridor sounds that disturb the quiet of more than one hotel.

The council of the Anti-Noise League here is busy approving certain hotels as "Silent Hotels" and a special device is being chosen to be hung outside approved hotels as a sign of silence.

The scheme was first suggested at a meeting of the League by Sir Christopher Robinson, well known in Ireland as lawyer and magistrate, who advocated the introduction of exterior signs for approved hotels which pursued a policy of eliminating unnecessary noise. Later, the journal Quiet of the league declares, Sir Christopher was invited to put his suggestion on paper for detailed consideration.

Sir Christopher's suggested "examination paper" for hotels wishing to hang up the silence diploma stipulated that there should be neither radio nor orchestra in the hotel, that there should be no refreshment rooms for char-a-banc parties, that the hotel garage should be out of ear-shot of the bedrooms, that the partition walls should be thick enough to prevent neighbors hearing each other snoring, that the management should impress upon the staff the virtues of silent service.

The Anti-Noise League has adopted its own set of standards to be applied to silent hotels, but these are not yet disclosed.

## The Monitor Index

Friday, Aug. 13, 1937


| | |
|---|---|
| Travel talks | 5 |
| Sports Page | 6 |
| The Home Forum | 8 |
| "Why art thou disquieted?" [With Polish Translation] | |
| Boston and New England News | 9-10-11-12 |
| Weather | 9 |
| Boston Events | 9 |
| Radio Timetable | 12 |
| Schedule of Past Mail Steamers | 12 |
| Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods | 13 |
| Financial Pages | 14-15-16 |
| Daily Features | 19 |
| Editorials | 20 |


**Making the Constitution**

A day-by-day account of the seven-month session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is being served by a Monitor staff correspondent.

Page 3

# More Work, Fewer Jobs—Why?

*Great social and economic controversies of the moment such as national planning, price fixing, unemployment and the national debt, involve certain underlying economic principles. These fundamentals receive little attention in the daily rush of news. It is the aim of this series of four articles, of which this is the second, to explain, at least, a few of these fundamentals.*

**Friday, Aug. 13**

Boston's docks creaked under tons of raw cotton; cranes dipped giant shovels into bulging holds of ships, freighters smudged the sky in a shuttle of revived commerce. To John B. Curious, awaiting Prof. Phineas Z. Willing for another economic excursion, this water front enterprise symbolized returned prosperity. In the United States manufacturing was 5 per cent above the 1929 volume; world trade generally was back to pre-depression levels; a glint of bonanza sentiment flecked current financial reports.

Prosperity seemed so universal that Mr. Curious wondered if there was point in further economic discussion. Yet there was a paradox in all this activity. Divorced from this enterprise were 7,000,000 people, in the United States alone. Seven million unemployed in America, 30,000,000 idle throughout the world. That was the corrosive weight that dragged at the upspiral of production lines, at the stern of cargo laden ships, at the end of loaded freight trains.

Apart from its human tragedies, this unemployment thrust a dead sea of stagnant purchasing power into 1937 prosperity, injected dangerous social unrest into the machinery of enterprise and symbolized still-born wealth.

**Could Only Scratch Surface**

Professor Willing, when he arrived, agreed to the topic of unemployment, but said he could hardly ruffle the surface of so vast a subject.

The sea was slate gray under an overcast sky and sailboats scudded across the harbor like the first emancipated leaves of autumn. Mr. Curious and the Professor took a position at the stern of the boat out of the wind, and the Professor launched his quest for a few of the economic fundamentals involved in unemployment.

"Yes, the huge number of unemployed is the paradox of present-day recovery," Professor Willing said. "The WPA recently estimated that there might remain 4,000,000 men unable to find work, and Mr. Hopkins has proposed a continuing national relief policy more or less postulated on that premise. These predictions arise in large part from the assumption that machinery has so increased the work one man can accomplish that the 500,000 additional men and women yearly entering the labor market cannot be absorbed under existing conditions."

"Do you believe America is headed for any such defeat as 4,000,000 unemployed?" asked Mr. Curious, remembering the grandeur of the American dream.

"No," Professor Willing replied. "There are, at least, two tremendous pressures to force the system ultimately to put these men to work. First, there will be the pressure from the men themselves. Above all there is the pressure of the world's need for the wealth those men can produce.

"If the United States is to enjoy the 'reasonable standard of living' set by the Department of Labor, there must be an increase in production of more than 75 per cent over 1929 levels. In 1929 if all goods and services had been evaluated and the total divided among the people, each person would have received approximately $665. The rest of the world is even poorer. Obviously, no nation with any collective intelligence, confronting such poverty relative to basic needs, will tolerate an army of permanently unemployed men and women.

"Somehow they will be put to work to produce what the world needs and what the world is capable of producing. Moreover, should production maintain its last four-year increase for the next four years there will be an actual shortage of all labor by 1940.

**Thinks Machines Blameless**

Mr. Curious became aware of the throbbing in the engine room.

"Hear that machinery," he asked. "Isn't that the trouble? Isn't machinery displacing men and shouldn't machinery be curtailed in some manner?"

"In my opinion," replied the Professor, "the machine is a guiltless scapegoat. There is some displacement of men by machines. It is true that the productivity of a single worker has increased 39 per cent since 1920 and 10 per cent since 1929. But do you know that employment is best where industry is most mechanized and worst where it is least mechanized, as in the construction industry?

"That is a new slant to me," Mr. Curious replied.

"The figures on this problem are highly damaging to the 1937 demagogue who would take an ax to machinery," the Professor continued. "Production in women's textile enterprises in 1936 was 121 per cent of 1923-1925, taken as normal; knit goods was 111 per cent of normal, and petroleum refining was 108 per cent. All these industries were highly mechanized. Yet lumber, brick and other similar materials all remained at less than 60 per cent of normal. In these enterprises the machine played a relatively small part.

**A Seeming Paradox**

"Henry Ford maintains, perhaps, the fastest possible pace of modernization. New machines are installed as quickly as possible and the obsolete machinery discarded. Yet during the depression the number of man-hours necessary to produce one Ford car rose by seven."

"I don't see," said Mr. Curious, "how the installation of machines that eliminate men can lead to more employment."

"Putting it that way," the Professor said, "you beg the question. Machines may eliminate men in one process, but more often than not they decrease production costs and permit a greater volume of output. This increased volume requires more men. The trouble comes in two main directions. First, the industries that lag behind in modernization lose out to their competitors and unemployment results. Secondly, there is delay between the time a machine displaces men and the absorption of those men elsewhere.

"I sometimes think that we should recognize that the cure for technological unemployment is more technology—that there should be a vast modernization program to help speed the installation of machinery. There should be, of courses, social legislation designed to help place and care for those temporarily displaced by machines."

**What About the Idle Men**

"But what are we to do about these idle men?" Mr. Curious asked.

"If I knew the answer to that, the world wouldn't permit me to loiter away my Fridays in such excursions as these. It seems to me, however, that the approach to the problem must be conducted from two basic points of view.

"First, there emerges the problem of dealing with employment after it has occurred. Second, there is the paramount necessity for preventing the causes of unemployment.

"In reference to the first, nations are establishing social security measures, setting up employment offices, spreading work through shorter hours and devising great public works programs.

"But the second and by all odds the greater problem is that of preventing the causes of unemployment. That involves curing all the basic defects in the economic structure. Purchasing power must be built up so that consumption can match production and even permit production to expand, thus putting the available men, as well as the available resources, to work. I want to indicate one basic cause of the system's recurrent instability. Then I want to illustrate how this cause might possibly be eradicated.

**Wide Disparity in Income**

"Seventy-one per cent of the American families in 1929 receive less than $2500 a year. There were 6,000,000 families with incomes under $1000 a year. You can imagine how many of their wants went unsatisfied. Fifty thousand families with top-range incomes in the decade before the depression saved as much as 25,000,000 families with incomes under $5000.

"Obviously, the people with the huge incomes cannot spend them all for consumer goods. They seek investment. But men will not undertake productive ventures unless there is an active demand and this maldistribution of income simply means that the demand could not support the productive structure nor create a profitable economy for the capital seeking investment.

"The result was—and this is a most telling figure—that of the $15,000,000,000 seeking investment between 1922 and 1929 only $5,000,000,000 found new productive outlets. The remainder—$10,000,000,000—went for more or less non-productive purposes and intensified the over-expansion that caused the collapse. What might have happened if a good portion of that $10,000,000,000 had been put into active purchasing power by higher wages, lower prices and more moderate profits is any one's guess."

"Well," asked Mr. Curious, "how is that purchasing power or this fairer distribution of income to be achieved?"

**Difficult Question to Answer**

"Ah," here we are right back to the heart of the economic dilemma," Professor Willing said. "I do not know. We cannot, if we are to retain capitalism, impose too high costs or impose too lean profits on business. Certain of the Administration efforts are to build purchasing power and redistribute income by taxes, by minimum wages, by strong labor organizations and many other methods that may work or may so antagonize industry that its operation will be impaired.

"But may I leave one central thought? Since America's economy is largely conducted by huge corporations, industrial policy is largely devised by corporation managers. I believe there is one specific direction in which these policies should trend.

* * *

"In 1930 when demand fell off these big corporations realized that if they were to protect their investment they must either lower prices and increase production or maintain prices and cut production."

"Many of the managers of some of the pace-setting industries resolved to cut production and maintain prices. To cut prices seemed to some to invite chaotic competition that might have destroyed their profits entirely and closed down their business.

**Proved Mistaken Policy**

"To increase production would have entailed additional costs and uncertain returns. So they kept prices up and cut production. This was undoubtedly their honest opinion of the best way to protect both their investors and their workers. Yet I believe that this policy threw men out of work, dried up purchasing power and the market for capital equipment. Of course, there were thousands of enterprises that made every effort to maintain their production and pay rolls intact, but these are not precisely pertinent to our point.

"Yet I believe it is in the interest of employment and stability that corporations adopt the opposite industrial policy, namely, cut prices and increase production. This would maintain purchasing power and employment, because men would be producing more goods."

"That seems sensible," Mr. Curious answered. He had read much lately how high prices dry up purchasing power. "But why, he asked, don't business men as a whole adopt this other policy?"

**A Problem for Business**

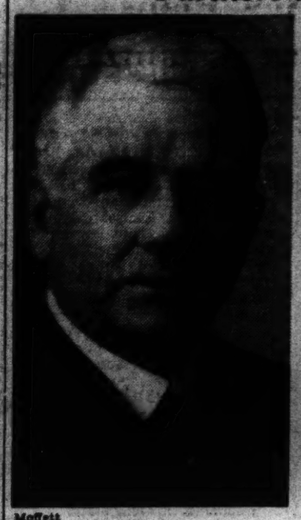
"Mainly," the professor replied, "because they have no assurance that all business will follow this program. If one business man takes a chance and expands his production in the face of bad times, what guarantee has he that all other business men will not cut their production and maintain their prices, thus destroying demand for products generally?"

"It seems to me," Mr. Curious said, "that the solution lies in achieving some kind of uniform industrial policy—sort of an insurance program for the corporations that will follow the program that is most in the public interest. Could such a program be designed?"

"That I couldn't say," the professor said. "It would depend upon the capacity of business to see beyond its own books and get together.

"Well," said Mr. Curious, "it seems to me that you may have come very close to a central cause of unemployment."

## Partners in Careers



Moffett
Carl R. Gray
Retiring President of Union Pacific

Wide World
Mrs. Carl R. Gray
"American Mother of 1937"

# Veteran Railway Executive Honored by Ogden Banquet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OGDEN, Utah—Whatever satisfaction he has obtained from 17 years as president of the Union Pacific System has been the result of an unselfish desire to render service, said Carl R. Gray, veteran railroad official of Omaha, Neb., in an address here on his farewell tour before retirement Oct. 1 to become vice-chairman of the board of directors at New York City.

Mr. Gray's 54 years of railroading were eulogized by E. G. Bennett, president of the First Security Banking Corporation, former director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, who was host at a banquet in honor of the Union Pacific executive. Gov. Henry H. Blood of Utah headed a group of 120 business and political leaders who attended.

"My philosophy," Mr. Gray told his audience, "is that you get out of life just what you put into it. I believe that if you put in kindliness, helpfulness, sympathy and understanding you will receive the same things back. That is what I have tried to do in my work. To me the railroad business has offered a world of opportunity to help and to serve."

**Employees Put First**

His aim, Mr. Gray said, has been to look upon a railroad as a living organization, not as a collection of tracks, engines and cars. "The workers are 90 per cent of any railroad; the roadbed and rolling stock are unimportant in comparison," he said.

Mr. Gray urge his hearers, as business men, to take a greater interest in political activities, declaring that only in this way can any lasting improvement in government be attained.

"If ever there was a time when the necessity for heeding the railroad admonition to 'stop, look and listen' was evident in public affairs it is now," he said. "My advice, looking backward, is that we all should take a more active interest in public problems, laying aside some of our social or business activties, if necessary, to do so."

**"American Mother of 1937"**

Mrs. Gray is widely known throughout the United States in her own right, having been selected as the "American Mother of 1937" by the Golden Rule Foundation. She was a Kansas farm girl, and relates that on the day of her marriage, she and Mr. Gray had $4 between them. Since then, she has divided homemaking, for her husband and three sons, with such exploits as teaching a Sunday school class of 300 persons and becoming the first woman teacher to use the radio for Bible lessons.

Mr. Gray's forward-looking attitude in developing the territory bordering his company's lines was credited by Governor Blood as being responsible for the opening up of the now world famous scenic resorts of southern Utah, including Bryce's canyon, Zion national park, and Cedar Breaks. These parks, now easily accessible by rail and autd, could be reached only by primitive roads and trails when Mr. Gray first visited them in 1922, the Governor said.

**Operating Chief in War**

Other speakers traced Mr. Gray's career from 1883, when as a youth he went to work at the Fayetteville, Ark., station of the old St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad as baggage helper, through his terms as president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Electric Railways, the Great Northern Railway and the Western Maryland Railway, to his service during the World War as operating chief of the nation's railroads while they were under government control.

Since Mr. Gray became president of the Union Pacific System in 1920, that historic road has made many notable service improvements, one of the best known of which is the development of 110-mile-per-hour Diesel-electric streamline trains, the speakers said. These included E. W. Charske, chairman of the Union Pacific's executive committee, New York City; W. M. Jeffers, Omaha, executive vice-president, who will succeed Mr. Gray as president; Herman W. Peery, "cowboy Mayor" of Ogden; F. W. Robinson and J. L. Haugh, Union Pacific vice-presidents, Omaha, and the Rev. J. E. Carver, Ogden.

# South Africans Linked to Arabs By New Discoveries on Rand

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—It is the ambition of Professor C. van Riet Lowe, director of the Bureau of Archaeology, University of the Witwatersrand, to found in Johannesburg a museum which will in the course of time become a clearing house of information about archaeological research in Africa.

Professor Lowe has returned to the Rand after representing the Union at the international conference on excavations in Cairo, and after carrying out research in northern and central Africa.

He has brought back a collection of beads which throws some more light on the people who penetrated the continent many hundreds of years ago, and appears to confirm that the Arabs traded with the inhabitants of Zimbabwe.

Professor Lowe declared that the history of man in Africa covers the best part of a million years, as is known from the remains he left in his tracks. Professor Lowe's trip has corroborated the opinions of various experts that the links between certain African cultures are well-defined.

There are abundant remains of the Stone Age in South Africa and similar traces in the Rhodesias, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and the Valley of the Nile. This shows, Professor Lowe declared, that Africa contains—hidden at the moment—a wonderful record of human evolution and development. The similarity of the cultures enables them to be connected up, he added.

Up to the present, the most important work in the field of prehistory has been carried out in Europe, he went on. From what he has seen, however, Europe is an "outlyer" from the main stages of development. The important discoveries that have still to be made in Africa have led him to believe that the main focal point of interest and research will have to be shifted from the European field to the African field.

Among the main dating objects which Professor Lowe has brought back are beads, potteries and porcelains. He took a collection of beads from the medieval ruins of Southern Africa to Egypt and showed them to museum experts. It soon became apparent that the beads found in Southern Africa were related not to anything Egyptian but rather to the North Africa Arab period extending from the seventh to the end of the twelfth century.

"The value of the material that has been brought to Johannesburg," Professor Lowe concluded, "cannot be overemphasized. We have now material in our midst which admits of immediate comparison, instead of our having to send articles overseas."

## Two First Degree Arson Convictions Returned

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—A jury in county court yesterday convicted Joseph Rainone of Springdale, Conn. and George Muldello of Darien, Conn., of first degree arson.

After hearing four weeks of testimony, in which the two men were accused of being members of a widely operating arson ring, the jury returned its verdict in three hours and 20 minutes.

As a second felony offender, Muldello is subject to a maximum sentence of 60 years. As a first offender, Rainone may receive a maximum of 40 years. They were convicted on one of several indictments, charging them with burning a building in Portchester, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1934.

# Tokyo Views Issue as Grave

(Continued from Page 1)

to take all necessary steps to protect the lives and property of Japanese residents in Shanghai.

The Emperor received Admiral Mitsumasa Yonia, navy minister, this afternoon and it may be assumed that whatever reinforcements are needed to maintain the Japanese position will be sent to Shanghai. Practically all Japanese have evacuated the Yangtse river towns where they could scarcely be protected, but there is no intention to quit Shanghai, where there are 26,000 Japanese possessing valuable property interests.

Simultaneously with the firing of the first shots, the Foreign Office issued a statement accusing the Chinese of provoking conflict by vastly increasing its militarised police force in the region around Shanghai where no Chinese soldiers are permitted according to the truce concluded after the 1932 conflict. While there is every intention on the Japanese side of avoiding infringement of the interests of other powers, military and naval considerations will probably take precedence over all others if fighting is serious and prolonged. So the first exchange of shots in Shanghai perhaps may carry graver international implications than the much heavier fighting in North China.

## Coal Hearings Postponed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission has postponed until Aug. 31 hearings on the applications of seven subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation for the exemption of "captive mines" from commission regulation. "Captive mines" are those supplying coal used only by the parent company or subsidiaries.

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# Shanghai Ready for Any Eventuality

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13—With settlement gates closed, the Shanghai volunteer corps mobilized and both belligerents barricaded behind sandbags at vital points, the city was prepared for any eventualities. Following a preliminary clash Mayor O. K. Yui of Shanghai filed a strong protest with Consul General S. Okamoto accusing the Japanese of attacking, and saying that the Chinese had contented themselves with administering a check, but that repetition of the attack would seriously affect peace. He also notified the consulates of other nations in a similar vein.

The Japanese, on the contrary, say that the first shots were from machine guns installed on top of the commerical press museum, a high gaunt ruin which remains from the 1932 hostilities near the north station. A personal motorcar survey by coresponsdents showed that the Japanese positions include a considerable area in the northern portion of Chapei westward of the Woosung railway, while Chinese hold the area from the new Jukong wharf on the Whangpoo through the civic center of Kiangwan inland and around the city through the Hungjao airdrome and Lunghwa, with a strip stretching into Chapei along the Nanking-Shanghai railway and beyond along the Paoshan road, including the areas of heaviest fighting in 1932.

It is significant, however, that the Japanese hold strategical areas west of the Woosung railway, indicating that they might force Chinese withdrawal outside the city through a threat of cutting communication lines from northward move easily than in 1932. Only Japanese remain in the north Szechuen road area which is quietly patroled by marines with a few machine guns trained across vacant lots toward Chapei at places that have not been rebuilt since the 1932 hostilities. Sniping occurred at such points in the morning, but halted in the afternoon. Both parties appear to be cautious and well prepared. Airplane service was resumed by the partly American-owned Chinese National Aviation Corporation, but the Eurasia corporation, partly German owned, is not flying to Shanghai and is making Nanking its base. In view of the stoppage of train service Chinese National Aviation Corporation officials say that they will stress the Shanghai-Nanking air service and will assign two planes to this route alone tomorrow.

# Chinese Reds Reported United With Nanking Against Japan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANTON, China—Two thousand Communists in southwestern Fukien, 300 miles northeast of Canton, are reported ready to effect a truce with the government forces and to join in a common front against the Japanese. After engaging in guerrilla warfare with Kwangtung troops for more than two years, the Reds want to fight Japan, and are prepared to give up their Communist organization so that they can.

American missionaries traveling along the Kwangtung-Fukien borders often fell into the clutches of the revolutionaries, who used them as pawns in bargaining with the government forces. These dangers apparently are now over.

The bulk of the Reds are located around northern Shensi in northwestern China. The remnants in Fukien are taking orders from their comrades in Shensi, who are reported to have come to some sort of understanding with the National Government in Nanking, as a result of the Japanese crisis.

In halting the civil war, the Fukien Communists are said to claim that they are prompted by patriotic motives and not by the pressure of the Government forces. They insist that they could have held out indefinitely in the mountain districts.

To prove this contention, it is related by a Communist officer that each man was accustomed to sleep in two different places each night. After a day of hard marching, Red soldiers would settle down to sleep, he said, but in the middle of the night they would get up and move five or ten miles away before they finished their slumber. This was merely a precautionary measure to prevent their being suddenly surrounded by government soldiers at night.

The Reds are armed with modern rifles, machine guns and trench mortars. Some of their equipment was secured by disarming Nanking troops, and more was salvaged from the 19th Route Army on its defeat in Fukien in early 1934.

No material support has been received by the Fukien Communists from Soviet Russia, as the coast is garrisoned by government divisions and Fukien is too far away from Siberia for supplies to be received by overland routes.

The end of the civil war between "white" and Communist forces in China is said to be taken seriously in Japan.

# U. of Washington Summer Session Sets High Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—A high record for summer school and adult conferences has been established for the University of Washington when, during the past season, 5700 persons registered. No grass has grown over campus paths and the college commons are reported to have been as well patronized as in the winter months.

Various conferences and institutes have brought to the University, policemen, professors from other states and literally the "doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief."

The system of the university dividing the school year into four quarters of which the summer school is a fully accredited and regular quarter, brought, as usual, many of the regular student body who were able in this way to complete the college course in three years.

The best-attended department was the College of Education, with teachers and superintendents supplementing or refurbishing their training.

The summer was far from being all work and a real "college spirit" was manifested in sports and other campus activities. The campus theaters, under the department of drama, were open all summer and artist concerts were given. Trips to the mountains gave visiting students scenic as well as book learning.

Two educational travel tours sponsored each year by the university were well attended. One was for those studying Indian lore and took in southeastern Alaska, and the other, for students of Oriental culture, visited Japan, China and the Philippines.

## Trailer Fad in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The modernized automobile trailer has made its triumphant entry into Sweden. Many foreign makes are for sale and a Swedish manufacturer who recently joined the field, is doing a rushing business. The trailers sell for approximately $875.

# Paraguayan Cabinet Resignation Forced

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Paraguayan Army and Navy forced resignation of the cabinet in a bloodless revolution today.

High military officers were said to have requested President Rafael Franco, who gained his position in a coup Feb. 19, 1936, to continue in office and form a new cabinet.

Asuncion took the move calmly. Government offices, which were closed for a short time, reopened. Streetcar service was resumed.

Units of the northern army, in the Chaco area, were said to have inspired the drive against the Government. It was emphasized, however, that the move was not against President Franco, hero of the 1932-35 Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

# North China Called Chief Issue

NANKING, Aug. 13 (AP)—A spokesman for the Japanese embassy declared today that despite the serious crisis at Shanghai Japanese diplomats in China consider the way is still open to peace if the Chinese cease concentrating troops in the north.

North China, the spokesman said, is still the principal issue and in its handling lies the final answer to whether there shall be peace or war between China and Japan. He indicated that whatever happens at Shanghai, although the situation there is at present the most dramatic element of the crisis, would have no real bearing on the settlement.

Chinese circles accorded the Japanese statement only the slightest attention as it was felt unlikely the Central Government would cease its precautionary measures in North China—or Shanghai, for that matter.

The feeling here is that the Japanese army is now fully prepared to undertake any steps it wants to in North China, where Peiping and Tientsin are already under its domination. The Japanese forces south of the Great Wall, where they are battling Chinese regulars at Nankow Pass, are believed to total 60,000 effectives with virtually limitless supplies and equipment.

Observers here consider that the occupation of Peiping and Tientsin has placed the Japanese in a most favorable position. They are in control of the nation's trunk railroads, which fan out from the area, and can use them to operate simultaneously in all portions of the northern front while maintaining consolidated positions in the rear.

On the other hand, the Chinese are viewed as operating in far-separated localities with long vulnerable lines of communications. The Japanese are granted superiority of artillery, which is of tremendous importance when compared with the inferior quantity and quality of the Chinese.

As of the beginning of banking today, the Minister of Finance declared a bank holiday, closing all Chinese financial institutions including the three government banks.

The closure, which will last through Aug. 15, was said to have been ordered to protect the nation's financial structure from heavy withdrawals which started when news of the fighting in Shanghai reached here.

## 'Research' Shows Pigs' Tails Curve to Left

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—Pigs are pigs, the New Jersey department of agriculture decided without difficulty, but it was stumped when it got down to the fine point of whether their tails curved right or left.

The department consulted veterinarians and a judge of porcine prizewinners at county fairs. Came the consensus, after weeks of research: Pigs' tails usually curve to the left, though sometimes to the right; but they must curl; a straight-tailed pig could win no prize.

It was a girl's curiosity which aroused the thirst for knowledge.

# Shanghai Crisis at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

The what and why of the Shanghai warfare:

An estimated 7000 Japanese bluejackets and "thousands" of Chinese regular army troops are skirmishing in Chinese areas north of the Shanghai international zone. A Chinese and Japanese artillery duel set fire to parts of the area. A Japanese warship bombarded and set fire to a Chinese wharf north of the main city.

The troops entrenched and skirmishes started early today after a "peace" conference failed. Japanese said Chinese violated terms of the 1932 Shanghai truce by sending an army into Shanghai. Chinese blamed Japanese "aggression," citing the concentration of 21 Japanese warships at Shanghai wharves and the landing of many bluejackets.

Chinese and Japanese have been at swords' points in Shanghai since July 7, when fighting broke out in northern Hopeh Province. The tension increased when the Japanese army drove out the Chinese soldiers and took control of the province and the cities of Peiping and Tientsin.

It reached a climax at Shanghai when a Chinese peace preservation corps member and a Japanese naval officer and seaman were killed in an encounter Monday at a west Shanghai Chinese airport. Soon the Japanese warships arrived and landed reinforcements. Then, yesterday, the Chinese regulars started pouring into the city from the north. It was not known who fired the first shot today.

Shanghai is a city of nearly 3,500,000, including 60,000 foreigners. A United States Marine detachment of 1050 men and garrisons of other nations have the duty of protecting the international zone where approximately 4000 Americans live.

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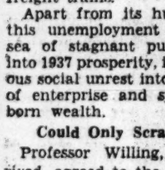
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# Delegates Fix Powers of Congress

*Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.*

*Shaping the draft Constitution now before it into more or less final form, the convention has begun to take account of clauses which may give convenient handles for criticism to the latent opposition which is reported here and there to be taking form against ratification of the prospective document. One such subject is the assumption of state debts. Today: The convention completed its list of powers granted to the National Legislature.*

*Tomorrow: Convention approves clause that, "No tax or duty shall be laid . . . on articles exported from any state."*

By Tully Netteton

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Philadelphia, August 20, 1787.**

The Federal Convention today—

Completed its list of powers to the National Legislature by authorizing all laws "necessary and proper" to the carrying out of the powers heretofore granted.

Formulated and adopted a definition of treason with limitations as to what shall be considered proof of it.

Rejected a proposal to permit the enactment of sumptuary laws.

Received the first recommendation of provisions in the nature of a Bill of Rights.

Received a formal proposal of sections to set up a Council of State for the advice and assistance of the President.

These last two sets of propositions were referred immediately to the committee of detail.

**Right of Habeas Corpus**

The first was advanced by Charles Pinckney. It included clauses assuring the right of habeas corpus except only when temporarily suspended by the Legislature on most urgent occasions, liberty of the press, supremacy of the civil over military power and immunity from the quartering of soldiers in homes during time of peace.

The plan for a President's Council was submitted by Gouverneur Morris, the object having been supported by Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Ellsworth. His draft would include in the body the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of Domestic Affairs, appointable by the President, and Secretaries of Commerce and Finance, Foreign Affairs, War and the Marine.

The final clause rounding out the powers of Congress—to use the name for the National Legislature which has not yet been written into the official draft but which seems likely to be transferred from the confederation council now sitting in New York—was approved without debate and with only the rejection of a minor amendment as unnecessary. This provision of incidental authority or implied powers did not appear in either the Randolph plan or the Paterson plan but is looked upon as merely an obvious corollary to the specific powers.

**Debate on Treason**

The section on treason provoked rather extended debate.

As submitted by the committee it followed practically the Statute of Edward III as adopted in 1352 but without the later extensions. Mr. Madison was for leaving more latitude to the Legislature. Mr. Mason was for pursuing the Edwardian statute.

Gouverneur Morris raised the case of a contest between the United States and a particular state, in which the people of the state must be traitors to the one or the other authority. He wished to give the Union an exclusive right to declare what should be treason. Doctor Johnson of Connecticut believed there could be no treason against a particular state, but Mr. Mason believed there could, and cited Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia.

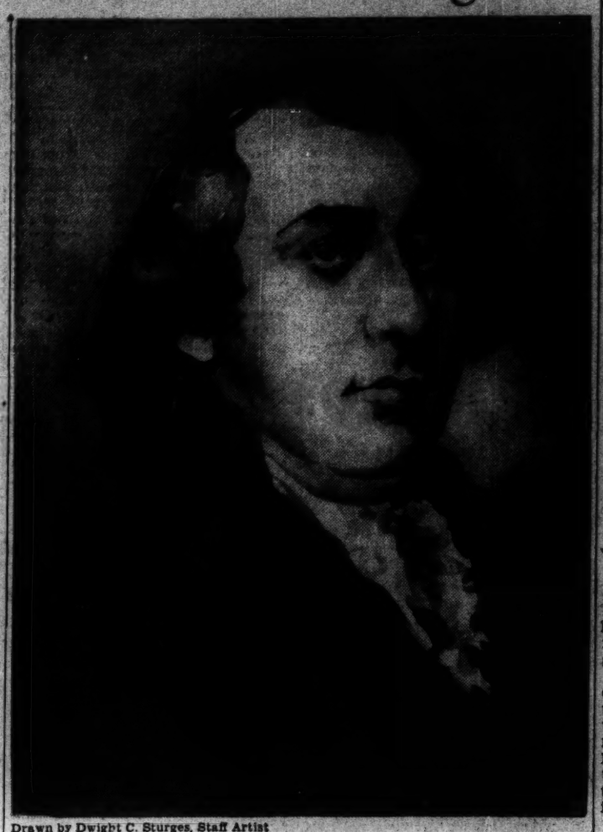
Whereas the section at first defined the crime as consisting "only in levying war against" the United States "or in adhering to their enemies," an amendment was made restricting this phrase by adding the words, "giving them aid and comfort." The requirement of "testimony of two witnesses" for conviction was also narrowed to require such testimony "to the same overt act."

**Sumptuary Legislation**

The proposal to authorize the enactment of sumptuary legislation was made by Mr. Mason. No government, he said, can be maintained unless the manners be made consonant to it. The object of sumptuary laws is not to extinguish the love of distinction but to give it a proper direction, he added.

Mr. Ellsworth thought that as far as the regulation of eating and drinking can be reasonable, it is provided for in the power of taxation, and that the best remedy is to enforce taxes and debts. Or as Mr. Gerry put it, "The law of necessity is the best sumptuary law."

Gouverneur Morris added to the opposition the striking argument that sumptuary laws tended to continue great landed estates forever in the same families. "If men had no temptation to dispose of their money they would not sell their estates," argued this scion of a prominent line of New York landholders.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

**John Langdon**

Merchant and Politician. Prosperous in Commercial Ventures Before the War of Independence. He Was Speaker of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1775 and Played an Active Role in Support of the War. He Was Chief Executive of New Hampshire in 1785 and Again Speaker of the Legislature, 1786-87. Langdon Paid His Own Expenses and Those of His Colleague, Nicholas Gilman, to the Constitutional Convention Where He Was an Advocate of Adequate Power for the Central Government. He Served Two Terms in the United States Senate, Being Speaker Pro Tempore. He Was Governor of New Hampshire in 1805-08 and 1810-11

# C.I.O. Speeds New Plans For Permanent Organization

By Frederick L. Carr

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The C. I. O. is now speeding toward its reorganization as a separate and independent federation of labor, national in area and paralleling in large part the American Federation of Labor.

A constitutional convention to set up the formal structure of a new federation may be held before this year's close.

Actually today the C. I. O. is no longer a loose committee, as it started out to be under the name of Committee for Industrial Organization. The C. I. O. left that stage several months ago. It is now functioning as a federation—affiliating international unions, collecting dues, chartering local unions, and setting up municipal and state units.

The C. I. O. is only waiting now for sufficient enlargement of its membership and scope. It wants to become as substantial and as representative as possible of the field of labor before announcing its new role.

**Change Held Self-Evident**

The change now taking place is conceded as self-evident at the C. I. O.'s headquarters. No official word however seems likely until the new federation nears the close of its organizing period.

The impossibility of the C. I. O.'s continuing as an informal committee of union leaders was agreed on this spring. The split in the labor movement was then practically final. Lack of a system of government on the C. I. O. side had already led to many misfits among its supporting workers.

Budding C. I. O. groups often tacked themselves to the strong C. I. O. union of the locality, whether belonging there or not. For instance, it is related by C. I. O. officials that a local union of corset workers in Detroit organized itself under the wing of the automobile workers' union. The absurdity of such hookups was overlooked for the moment under the pressure of enthusiasm and lack of a logical machinery of organization.

**Change in Policy**

Such conditions could not continue. The C. I. O. either had to stop miscellaneous organizing or put order into it. Doing the latter meant an expansion of the C. I. O.'s original policy to promote unionization of the non-union mass production industries, such as automobiles and steel. The C. I. O. enlarged that program and systematically went into territory previously controlled by the A. F. of L.

As the parent federation fought back by ordering expulsion of C. I. O. unions from state and city federations of labor, the C. I. O. began building up its own state and local labor bodies.

The edifice of the new federation, as raised to date, consists of:

Thirty-one international unions. As the C. I. O. started as a group of presidents of eight unions, it thus claims a gain of 23 international unions.

Four hundred and forty-four industrial unions. These local unions are in industries not covered by any C. I. O. international union.

Forty eight industrial union councils in as many cities or counties corresponding mostly to the central labor councils or city federations of labor of the A. F. of L. The C. I. O.'s city councils will make a central clearing house of all C. I. O. units in a community. The principal cities to have these councils so far are St. Louis, Mo., Cleveland, Kansas City, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio. Eventually councils will be formed in New York, Chicago, and other metropolitan areas.

Three state industrial union councils, which are equivalent to the state federations of labor of the A. F. of L. These councils are in Wisconsin and Montana, plus a joint setup for Arkansas and Oklahoma. Up to the present the C. I. O. has erected a state council only where its unions have been expelled from a state federation. In some states the C. I. O. unions control the federation. In time the C. I. O. may decide to form its own councils in every state.

**Large Force of Organizers**

Fifty regional offices, dividing the country into districts, through which it is possible for the central headquarters here to work more advantageously than from a sole center at long distance. This is new in federation history. The A. F. of L. has no such zone system. All the rest follows A. F. of L. lines.

In addition to the directors of its regional offices, the organization staff of the C. I. O. consists today of 135 field representatives or organizers working out of the national or regional offices, and 161 organizers on the pay roll of the national office, but on loan to affiliated unions. These men are selected by the new unions and directed by them, but paid by the C. I. O.

In addition to these, the Textile Workers Organizing Committee has 500 organizers, it is stated, and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee 200 or 300 more. The automobile workers and the rubber workers have further organizers in their unions.

Altogether, the organizing retinue of the C. I. O. and its unions is reported at well over 1000.

Dues now being paid to the C. I. O. are of two types: Fifty cents a member a month for affiliated international unions and 50 cents a member a month for members of local industrial unions not yet brought in under an international union, and so working directly under the C. I. O. office.

**C. I. O. Shuns Three Fields**

In its invasion of the industries or crafts in which the A. F. of L. has done more or less organizing, the C. I. O. makes three explicit exceptions: It is refusing to go into the railroads and the building trades, and is trying as much as possible to avoid getting into teaming and trucking.

So strong are the unions already established on the railroads and in the building trades that the C. I. O. recognizes it would be inadvisable to try to break in. Similarly the teamsters' union is so powerful that policy dictates non-interference. Yet some competition has occurred.

The plan of avoiding certain fields is not necessarily permanent but may be altered if new circumstances so urge.

Various informal exceptions exist at least for the time being. In certain areas the A. F. of L. union is again too inclusive to leave much room for other organizing effort, as among the postal workers generally.

# A.F. of L. Wars on C.I.O. for Shore and Ships

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13—The American Federation of Labor has abandoned its policy of cooperation with the Importance Committee for Industrial Organization, and is opening up a frank counter offensive which will call upon all its husbanded strength.

The break came with the suspension of five locals of the International Longshoremen's Association from the A. F. of L., because of a membership declaration favoring the C. I. O. This overt act of hostility signified the end of the Federation's "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes" policy, as one observer put it.

With more than 10,000 men in Los Angeles, Stockton, and San Francisco suspended from the traditional labor organization including regional C. I. O. director Harry R. Bridges, there is a possibility that an equal number may join them immediately to be followed shortly by another 20,000—a total of some 40,000 maritime workers—and thus the struggle for organizational supremacy is on in earnest.

This suspension action on the part of the A. F. of L. here, as announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, state federation secretary, is seen as particularly deft strategy. The move came in the midst of a jurisdictional dispute among member unions of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific—the powerful maritime workers organization including all marine and waterfront unions. Factions took sides on whether to hold individual votes on the question of A. F. of L. or C. I. O. loyalty. The longshoremen held such a vote, but even some of their membership appeared to waver. The Sailors Union of the Pacific, led by Mr. Bridges' rival for maritime control, Harry Lundeberg, rejected the C. I. O. invitation to attend the coming "unity" conference in Chicago for the purpose of forming a National Maritime Federation. Mr. Lundeberg's group rejected the C. I. O. bid because they averred it was not an organization, but a "dictatorship."

In the meantime, the other maritime unions, including the engineers, firemen, and cooks and stewards have been debating the problem of substituting the A. F. of L. or C. I. O. vote to their membership.

Read the Federation press of supporting the unions that oppose themselves as "for" the C. I. O. leaves little doubt in the minds of those that are to vote—or have voted. There no longer can be any doubt as to what the leaders were doing. Those that do not join the C. I. O. are to be considered openly A. F. of L. men. The issue now is clear cut.

What will happen to the Maritime Federation of the Pacific is still a matter of conjecture. It is now an A. F. of L. group. Mr. Bridges has signified his intent to work "hard and fast" to bring the member unions into the C. I. O.

The question has been raised as to whether or not this suspension order will split the ranks of the longshoremen. Mr. Bridges, of course, states that the I. L. A. will hold closely together, and indications point that way. But on the other hand, A. F. of L. leaders have said and both by the allegedly disgruntled members of certain longshore groups as reported in the Federation, Said Mr. Vandeleur:

"We appreciate the action of a very large group in remain with the A. F. of L., and trust that all of the members of the I. L. A. will shortly take steps to disassociate themselves from the C. I. O. and again become a part of the California State Federation of Labor."

To this Mr. Bridges replied:

"I refuse to take Mr. Vandeleur seriously. The entire aim of the I. L. A. and the C. I. O. is for unity of labor. Such tactics as ousting of affiliated unions is complete proof of lack of sincerity on the part of Mr. Vandeleur, when he preaches unity.

"The C. I. O. charter for the longshoremen has already arrived. We have formed a skeleton industrial council. The rank and file will decide policies at the next meeting."

# New Bedford 'Glad' in Floral Debut

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—A little Cinderella of flowerland, known only as 0205G made its debut here yesterday at the eighth annual show of the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society in Rockefeller Center and displaced the popular Ninth Symphony as the second best blossom in its class.

The stalk shown by Bancroft Winsor of New Bedford, Mass., was one of a number of seedlings permitted for the first time to compete with recognized champions, several of the unknowns being judged winners. It was a notable victory for little Miss 0205G, since the first prize in its class went to rose-pink Picardy, judged the most outstanding flower in the display.

Fragrant and blue gladiolus, the goal of hybridizers for the past 50 years, had classes established for them for the second time this year, but no scented blooms made their appearance. There were three blue entries in which magenta is giving place to a delicate violet tint. C. G. Gillman of Marilyn Gardens, Hicksville, L. I., taking the prize for the one nearest blue.

Another flower whose tint is not so pronounced as the name would imply received the prize for the most unusual spike in the show, the Dracocephalos of East Africa, which is called green, but in fact is a greenish yellow blotched with green. Oegenta, a black gladiolus, was a newcomer to New York City.

In the 93 classes there were 760 entries from 46 exhibitors, the flowers varying from tall stalks of heavy blossoms to the tiny inch-long florets of Kewpie and Tweedledum.

Drink a toast to coolness!

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# Drivers' Licenses Prove Big Factor In Road Safety

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Proof that drivers' license laws do reduce mishaps is found in a comparison of the records of states with and without such laws, according to Sidney J. Williams, director of the National Safety Council's public safety division. If the entire nation, he told a recent institute here for safety organizers and managers, had matched the motor vehicle records of states with standard drivers' license laws in 1936, nearly 3000 fewer fatalities would have occurred.

"Illinois," he said, "would have saved nearly 300 lives if this state's motor vehicle fatality rate on a gasoline consumption basis had been as low as states with standard drivers' license laws."

A total of 40 states now have such laws, 13 of them having adopted legislation during the past sessions. Illinois was one of several which failed to enact any law on the subject.

Commenting recently on this failure of one of the most thickly populated states to conform to progressive safety standards, W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, said: "Nowhere this year was there a more insistent demand from the public for such a license law than in the great 'Prairie State.' Pulpit, press and radio rallied out all the stops in a united appeal to the lawmakers to harness reckless and unfit drivers with the sobering yoke that such a law invariably provides."

Answering the question, "Why didn't Illinois act?" Mr. Cameron noted that "the law failed of passage because there was a fight between two groups for the right to administer it."

# 'Housers' Define Words Used In Parlance of Slum Clearing

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Is our public housing vocabulary up-to-date? Do we know the difference between a garden city and a greenbelt city? Do we know a ribbon development when we see one?

Because the Wagner-Steagall bill and federal housing activities have made slum-clearance a common subject for conversation, the National Association of Housing is offering a guide to housing terminology for use by the unitiated. It has added a 14-page glossary to the new edition of its handbook.

Some of the words are old, but are used with new meanings. Take acreage, for example. In the language of the "housers," it means land which is suitable for subdivision but which has not yet been subdivided.

On the other hand, there are brand new words not to be found in the latest dictionaries, such as freeway and greenbelt. A freeway is defined as "a strip of public land similar to a highway but intended for rapid through traffic. Owners of abutting property have no right of access."

Greenbelt is defined as "a strip of recreational and farm land, usually owned or controlled by a public agency, encircling a community and large enough to form an adequate protection against objectionable uses of property."

Other definitions are as follows:

Allotment garden—Land let in plots to individuals or groups for cultivation.

Housing authority—An independent public body, under statute, with power to construct, operate and finance housing projects.

Blighted area—An area in which deteriorating forces have reduced economic and social values to such a degree that rehabilitation is necessary to forestall a slum condition.

Garden city—A town planned for industry and healthy living; of a size that makes possible a full measure of social life, surrounded by a permanent belt of rural land; the whole of the land being in public ownership or held in trust for the community.

Greenbelt town—A planned town and its surrounding greenbelt. A greenbelt town may or may not include industry.

Slum clearance—The removal of a slum condition by demolition of existing structures.

Prefabricated construction — A type of construction so designed as to involve a minimum of assembly at the site, usually comprising a series of large units manufactured in a plant.

Limited-dividend housing corporation—A private company with power to undertake projects to provide accommodation for persons of low income; subject to public supervision, regulation and control.

Ribbon development—A building scheme straggling out for long distances along main suburban and country roads.

Row dwelling—One of three or more dwellings having party or common walls.

Low-income family—A family which does not have an income sufficient to support a minimum adequate standard of living.

# House Collapse to Aid Slum Law

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Four boards of inquiry moved today to determine the cause for the collapse of three Staten Island homes, resulting in 19 fatalities, during a torrential rainstorm Wednesday night. The net result promised to be strongly renewed agitation for slum clearance and improved building standards.

Joining in the search for information which, it is expected, will be used to prevent further incidents of the same character, are the New York City Police Department, the New York City Fire Department, the District Attorney of Richmond County (Staten Island) and the bureau of buildings of the Borough of Richmond, co-terminus with Richmond County.

The storm which resulted in the destruction of the three houses was one of the worst experienced in northern Staten Island for many years, and brought an accumulation of water which swept into the cellars of the wrecked houses to undermine their foundations. Police today still searched the ruins for the bodies of another man and two women believed to have perished in the collapsing structures.

**Calls Grand Jury**

Meanwhile District Attorney Frank H. Innes of Richmond County announced that a preliminary inquiry had produced sufficient evidence to warrant an investigation by the grand jury and that he would place his findings before the jury when it convenes at St. George, Staten Island, on Monday.

From Commissioner of Police Lewis J. Valentine came the observation that the wrecked homes presented evidence of "a thousand reasons for slum clearance."

"In our endeavor to find the cause of this tragedy, we have called in our chief engineer, Thomas W. Rochester, and our superintendent of buildings, Byron W. Wilson," he said. "They will co-operate with other departments in finding out what caused this terrible tragedy."

Commissioner Valentine observed that the three houses were lying in a valley surrounded by three hills from which the water rushed down upon them. Scarcely an inch separated the houses on their narrow building plots, and when one house fell, it was followed by the second collapse five minutes later and the destruction of the third 10 minutes afterwards.

**To Protect Adjoining Dwellings**

The next two houses stand about 15 feet from the wrecked structures, and Harry J. Langeworthy, superintendent of buildings in Richmond, said he would order them shored up at once against posible damage of like nature. While voicing the belief that no personal responsibility was involved to the collapse of the structures yesterday, Langworthy announced he would conduct a thorough investigation of all circumstances surrounding the incident.

That the buildings were in poor condition was undenied, even though they had not been condemned under the housing laws, as they might have been, it was indicated, if two-family dwellings were under the jurisdiction of the Tenement house department. The latter division governs only dwellings for three families or more and had examined the wrecked houses in its 1935 survey of housing conditions, but determined that they were excluded under the law.

"I have never seen such poor construction," said Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in commenting upon the situation as he observed it after an early morning visit. "The building was about 85 years old. We're doing what we can to replace that type of old housing, but we can't make that kind of housing new."

Borough President Joseph A. Palma of Richmond indicated during an interview that no criminal liability was attached to the owner of the buildings, John Irving of New Brighton, Staten Island, who inherited them from his father.

A routine inspection of the properties by a city dwelling inspector only a short time prior to the accident had resulted in the report that they were safe, it was said.

## German Seaplane Ends Second Leg in Survey

HORTA, The Azores, Aug. 13 (AP)—The German seaplane Nordmeer reached here today to end the second leg of her maiden trans-Atlantic survey flight from Lübeck, Ger., to New York.

The huge ship arrived at 4:30 p. m. (11:30 a. m., E. S. T.) approximately six and one half hours after the takeoff from Lisbon, Port. From Horta, the Nordmeer will hop to Port Washington, N. Y.

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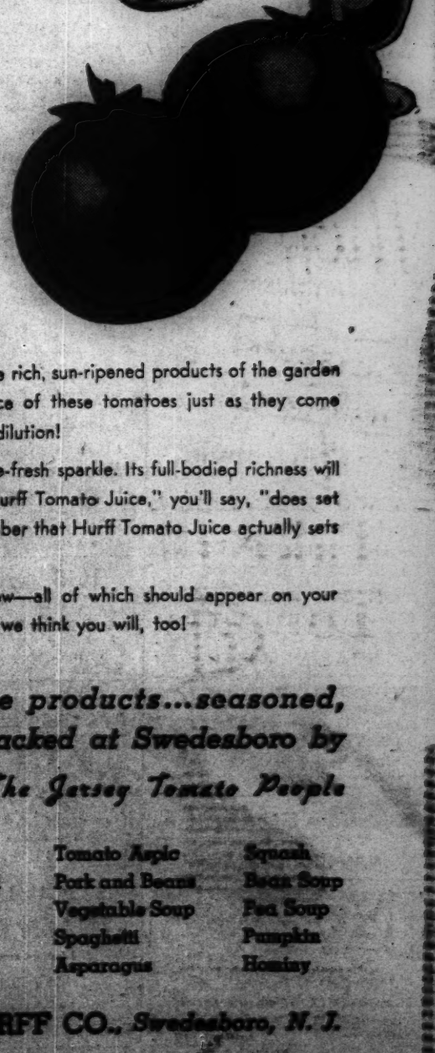

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# Nicaraguan President Lauds U.S. as Friend of Americas

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—In a plea for closer co-operation and unity between the nations of the Americas, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua, declared that the Nations of Latin America should regard the United States as "the only guarantee of the independence of Latin American nations."

The North American-educated chief executive said that "instead of being a threat against the independence of small Latin American nations, it seems to me that the United States is good insurance for all of us down here. I regard the United States as a protector and the people of other countries in Latin America ought to understand that, even though some of them may not be particularly fond of the big nation to the north."

He said he considered President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy "the finest thing ever done for Latin America, especially since he is actually doing things and not just talking about them."

"He has helped us tremendously on our Pan American highway work and, we intend to complete our part of this important thoroughfare as quickly as possible."

The President declared there was little or no anti-American feeling in Nicaragua.

"And another thing," said the general, "I want it known that this country is not one of those that oppose economic or financial 'invasion' from the north."

"On the contrary," he said, "I hope to establish a new order in Nicaragua—mainly on the basis of development of this country's natural resources by North Americans.

**Investors Welcomed**

"I have opened the doors to foreign developers and investors, and I say to those who want to share our great natural wealth—'we offer you every facility and we will meet you more than half way.' We have an abundance of potential hydroelectric power, and we have the market for the power. We have billions of dollars in minerals in our land. What we need now is developers."

Enthusiastically, the President displayed a handful of gold found in one of the mountain streams in the northern section of Nicaragua and told of gold-filled sand beds along the rivers.

He had photographs of mountain lakes 1500 feet above sea level from which powerful waterfalls pour millions of horsepower to the foothills below.

President Somoza, who looks more like a conservative North American business man than the former war chief that he is, outlined to the Associated Press his plans for lifting the country to new social and economic heights.

His plan, which is a Nicaraguan "New Deal" more or less, includes development of the gold industry; harnessing of hydroelectric power, canalization of the Rio San Juan from the east coast of Nicaragua to Lake Granada; completion of Nicaragua's section of the Pan American highway; rural education; the establishment of a public health service; a national program of hygiene and stabilization of the country's currency.

**Knows His Country Well**

President Somoza knows his country well. He doesn't wait for someone to make discoveries and surveys. He goes out to discover them for himself. It was the President himself who recently found the hydroelectric possibilities around the Mozum mountains in northern Nicaragua.

"We face new opportunities," said General Somoza, "and we need help in our efforts to develop them. I am not one of those who believe we should 'nationalize' natural resources and keep them for development by Nicaraguans exclusively. That may be good theory but how are we Nicaraguans going to develop them when we haven't the facilities?

"I say to developers—especially North American developers—that there are no 'anti-foreigner' laws here and there will be none. We want foreigners to come and help us build up our country and we know that they won't do it simply for the love of Nicaragua. They have got to make money and we want them to make money. We want to form partnerships with them so that we will all make money."

General Somoza took office in January of this year. He is proud of the fact that since January he has been able to keep government expenditures within the budget and to reduce a deficit of 800,000 colonos to 600,000 colonos.

**Sees Substantial Progress**

"We are making real progress in our campaign to improve conditions in our country," he said, "and we are working out an excellent rural school program."

He is interested in nationalizing athletics and encouraging the development of sports. He believes it gives his people an outlet for the emotions, teaches them sportsmanship and the value of co-operation.

"We feel very close to the people of the United States," he said, "and for good reason. There has been a great deal of criticism of the appearance some years ago of United States marines in Nicaragua. But just remember this: Every time the marines came to Nicaragua they did so because they were asked to come by the responsible heads of the Nicaraguan Government.

"I don't like the idea of seeing foreign soldiers on the soil of my homeland either, but I have sense enough to know that the United States marines saved us from ourselves."

## *Plans 'New Deal'*

Wide World
**Gen. Anastasio Somoza**
North American-Educated President of Nicaragua

## Black

(Continued from Page 1)

and literature on the subject," Senator Austin said. In reply, Senator Dieterich urged that the matter should be left to the full committee.

"The presumption must obtain that the President, before he sent in Senator Black's name advised himself of the eligibility of his nominee," he declared. "Every presumption is in favor of the nominee."

"Regardless of how we may differ from his philosophies," Senator Dieterich argued, "Mr. Black is qualified in every way; he has been selected from a body whose associates know and respect him; he has occupied positions of trust and confidence; he is industrious, of mature age and a good lawyer. I do not think confirmation should be delayed and the prestige of the court weakened before the public."

Senator Borah rejected the validity of Senator Austin's two final objections to Senator Black's eligibility but reiterated that he felt no vacancy exists.

Following action by the subcomcittee Senator Black's nomination must then be considered by the full committee and then by the Senate membership. A majority vote confirms.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt enters into the new phase of the long and protracted struggle with the Supreme Court which has featured the New Deal almost from the beginning. First rumblings of the battle were heard at the meeting of the American Bar Association at Grand Rapids, Mich., as long back as 1933. The forecast of the lawyers accurately interpreted the adverse decisions from the Supreme Court which quickly thereafter threw boulders across the path of the New Deal.

**Now Enters New Stage**

Then came Mr. Roosevelt's famous reorganization drive upon the court, which was coupled, whether by coincidence or design, with a shifting attitude within the court itself that gave the New Deal a number of major split-decision victories.

And now the contest enters a new stage. Mr. Roosevelt names a man to the first vacancy that has appeared on the court in his two terms of office, and picks a candidate who exemplifies the New Deal. With the bitterness of the Supreme Court reorganization fight still strong in the Senate and the rule of immediate confirmation of a Senate member is blocked and Senator Black's name has ben sent instead to a committee.

A majority of senators interviewed in lobbies and corridors take the view that Senator Black will be speedily confirmed. There is a strong undercurrent of opposition, however. Most Republicans will oppose Senator Black, it is assumed, because of his strong New Dealism. Some Democrats, and particularly those on the opposite side of the court fight, may come into the open with their antagonism. For the moment, however, they are chiefly seeking delay—"till the country is heard from." Charges against Senator Black are that he lacks judicial experience, that he lacks the judicial temperament, and that he has shown partisanship in the senatorial investigations he has conducted.

**What Supporters Think**

Supporters hail him for his liberalism, and as a counter-poise to the alleged conservatism of a bloc of present Supreme Court members. Labor indorses Senator Black, while the group which regards the high court as a super-legislature rather than a strictly judicial assembly, urges his appointment to give support to New Deal sentiments.

Southern opposition which might otherwise have been strong is somewhat modified by his opposition to the anti-lynching bill. This issue has been acute in the Senate, and a number of senators, like Senator Borah, believe it has far-reaching constitutional implications.

The anti-lynching bill typifies the sectional and regional type of matter which comes before the court. Up till now, it is urged, the South has not had its fair representation on the court, following failure to confirm Judge John J. Parker. On the geographical side, at any rate, Senator Black is highly available.

# New Deal Rift Thought Wider Through Black Appointment

(Continued from Page 1)

of Senator Black. In the expressive phrase of a N. Y. Times writer, "It dropped like salt into the political wounds already rubbed raw by the court issue."

Instead of making this appointment, President Roosevelt again had the opportunity to be conciliatory and nominate some jurist who, while of liberal views, would have won the acclaim of the Senate and the country. Several appellate court judges were discussed for the post, as were Solicitor-General Stanley Reed, and others.

But once again the President rejected compromise, and put forward a candidate doubly objectionable to his opponents because his confirmation seems so probable. And it is being argued in Washington that had Mr. Roosevelt presented a more moderate nominee, his chances of getting further vacancies to fill would have been enhanced.

**May Halt Retirements**

Rumors have circulated that Mr. Justice Sutherland and perhaps Mr. Justice Brandeis were likely to retire. Whether—if such was their intention—they will proceed to retire in the face of the Black appointment and the possibility that other equally intransigeant liberals will be appointed, is an open question. But a moderate appointee, of judicial eminence, might well have paved the way for further retirements, it is argued.

Appointment of Senator Black was "smart" in a certain sense; nobody in the United States holding Senator Black's views could possibly have been confirmed by the Senate in its present mood unless he were a senator. Even now, although confirmation appears very likely, there may still be slips. So, if all that matters is getting the most liberal possible justice upon the bench, President Roosevelt has followed a "smart" course, at least on the short-range view.

But it is not at all certain the long-range results will be as satisfactory for the President. Senator Black's nomination should definitely balk any possibility of passing a court enlargement plan at the next session of Congress. If the 1938 elections show another triumphant success for the President, the situation might change, but it is hard to see any other events that would change it, except possibly a series of die-hard decisions by the Supreme Court.

Thus, if President Roosevelt were seeking to win back the confidence of the Senate, and pave the way to some court compromise that would give him several new appointments, he would seem to have chosen very misguided methods.

**Muddy Immediate Future**

Moreover, his tactics on the court issue cannot be separated from his general legislative program. Resistance to the wage-hours bill, and to other controversal legislation, is inevitably strengthened by the Black nomination. Most of these measures are through the Senate, but they are entangled in the House, and the future is thoroughly muddied.

More important than the legislative position, perhaps, is the general reaction of the country to the President's policies. Here, it is impossible for observers to write who have not made recent careful surveys. The newspaper reactions, as the 1936 electoral results showed, are not to be taken as a fair evidence of public opinion. It is true that numerous papers which supported the President for re-election are now opposing his policies. That is good evidence up to a point.

Mr. Roosevelt himself claims that "the country" is still with him, understands what he is doing, and objects to the attitude of the opposition in Congress. But many individual Senators and Representatives, who are just as much interested in public opinion as is the President, and in most cases closer to the grass roots, take a different view.

Despite the fact that the Senate Democrats who have gone into opposition may expect to find the Farley machine directed against them at their next election, they have plumbed their sources of public opinion, and plunged into opposition. It is their individual judgment, obviously, that public opinion in their constituencies will support them.

As far as the cursory surveys of political observers go, President Roosevelt's court fight—the capstone of which is the Black Appointment—has drawn forth more opposition than did his re-electoral struggle.

Middle-class citizens, it seems clear from many contacts, have in general rebelled against what they saw as an attempt to pack the Supreme Court. It was mainly upon such evidence that members of Congress went into opposition. Whether the great masses of voters are responsive to the same arguments and emotions, or whether the Roosevelt appeal is still strong, are questions hardly to be answered short of an actual election.

**Ill Equipped in Law**

To this great mass vote, President Roosevelt's labor and humanitarian legislation, his pleas for swifter justice and the arguments against the "nine old men" still may have great effect. Senator Black, in so far as the mass vote has ever heard of him, stands as a "debunker" and a friend of labor.

But to the articulate public, Senator Black's designation seems to stand for two things: (1) choice of a man whose activities on the "bench" of Senate investigatory committees have been at the opposite extreme from the so-called "judicial temperament," and (2) appointment of a man of less actual judicial attainments than has been the case with any Supreme Court Justice who can be named out of hand.

Recent justices, particularly the liberals, have been men of great judicial eminence. Justices Stone, Cardozo and Brandeis stand out as supremely learned in the law. The first two, in particular, were recognized at the very head of the legal profession. Their unquestioned legal distinction has been the greatest asset the liberal cause could have, for it has led to the conclusion that their decisions—whether in minority or majority—must have the weight of law behind them.

**A Merciless Investigator**

Unhappily, the same cannot be said of Senator Black's background and his vote on the court, rightly or wrongly, may always be written down as a political vote. It is true that he has had legal training, and in his legislative years has shown great acuteness. As somebody says, the Senate is a great law school. But between Hugo Black's Senate seat, and his merciless presiding chair over investigating committees, and the great New York bench filled by Benjamin Cardozo or the law-school lectern over which Harlan Fiske Stone leaned, there is fixed a great gulf.

The gulf is not so wide when one considers some of the earlier appointments, even of justices still on the bench. The lucrative practice of corporation law, too, is very different from exercise of the "judicial temperament." Messrs. Justices Roberts and Butler had such practices abundantly.

Mr. Justice Sutherland was a Senator with legal background; Mr. Chief Justice Hughes had a background, with legal eminence and plain politics and private practice mixed; Mr. Justice McReynolds came up through the legal-political road. Oddly enough, the parallel between his early career and that of Senator Black, across the line between Tennessee and Alabama, is not dissimilar although they were led to the opposite poles of economic doctrine.

# *Black Appointment Kept Secret Leaving Early in the Lurch*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—President Roosevelt filled in with his own handwriting, and without informing any of his secretarial staff, the nomination blank for Senator Black. He forgot to write the date, and he printed the words "Hugo L. Black of Alabama" in an angular pen-and-ink hand.

Meantime Stephen T. Early, his press secretary, who had told correspondents a few minutes before that the appointment might be indefinitely delayed because of the need for sifting candidates' qualifications, was left in the lurch.

Later investigation proved that Mr. Early was not guarding the secret or throwing dust, but, like other White House confidants, had not been told of the Black designation.

Indeed, Senator and Mrs Black seem to have been among the few people in Washington who had positive information. Mrs. Black was in a front-row seat in the Senate gallery promptly when the session opened, which was a suspicious circumstance.

Events at the White House were exciting. First came Mr. Early's discourses, about 11 o'clock, on the unlikelihood of an appointment; then, just before 12, he called in correspondents to give them some lesser appointments, and as he was handing out the list came a call to go to the President; and back came Mr. Early, breathless, to tell reporters to "get your offices on the wire" to say that a Supreme Court nomination had gone up—he wouldn't give the name. The rest happened in the Senate.

Questioned today, President Roosevelt refused to tell how he kept his secret so well. He admitted that he had "short-circuited" his office staff, but said he had not short-circuited Senator Black.

The form on which the nomination was sent had been prepared by the White House office staff, the words "to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States" was typed in, and the name left blank.

According to one source, Senator Black was offered the post by President Roosevelt on Tuesday, after having been "sounded out" by an intermediary earlier. Another source says the definite offer came on Wednesday.

Anyway, quite apart from the political row that has ensued, the episode was a dramatic footnote in American history, handled with the histrionic touch that President Roosevelt likes to add.

The Senate's refusal to apply the custom of "senatorial courtesy" was far from unprecedented. But apparently it was the first time since 1888 that the upper chamber had refused the "club rules" to a member.

# *Train Conductor Also 'Runs' City*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Being both railroad conductor and Mayor is the dual job held by L. C. Wilson of this city.

Mr. Wilson is conductor on a Central of Georgia Railroad passenger train, which makes a round trip run every 24 hours between Columbus and Birmingham. The remainder of the time he gives over to his job as Mayor of Columbus.

It was four years ago that citizens decided to run Mr. Wilson for a place on the five-member city commission. He was elected by 22 votes and his fellow commissioners immediately named him Mayor.

The city progressed so well under Mayor Wilson's direction that two years later he was re-elected to the city commission by the largest majority ever recorded in the city. His fellow commissioners again named him Mayor.

Columbus is definitely pleased with the present Administration. Municipal bonds command a big premium. The city has recently erected a number of buildings for schools, fire stations and parks.

# Franco Resumes Santander Drive Of 'Obliteration'

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Border, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Insurgents renewed their "drive of obliteration" against Santander today, while Government air forces repeatedly raided insurgent-held cities west and southwest of Madrid.

Details of the Santander drive were withheld, although the daily communique of Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco admitted it was under way again and claimed it had scored important advances.

This campaign is designed to wipe out all remaining Government resistance along Spain's northern coast, now confined to the city of Santander and its surrounding province and Asturias farther west. The insurgent fliers showered inhabitants of Santander with pamphlets urging them to support General Franco's cause.

Insurgents said Government planes flew over Avila six times, Talavera de la Reina three times and Toledo twice, each time being driven off by defensive aircraft before they could do any damage. All three cities are important Insurgent centers.

The insurgents reported more than 100 deserters a day were coming over to their lines in the Teruel sector in eastern Spain. There, insurgents are driving southward in an attempt to sever communications between the vital government cities of Madrid and Valencia.

At San Sebastian, a radio station broadcast reports of an extremist mutiny in Cartagena, said to have been started by anarchists. The account said two battalions of Government guards from Valencia suppressed the disorder after several persons were killed and wounded in street fighting.

From the Government side came a report that there had been additional uprising against insurgent rule in Andalusia and at Frias de Albarracin in Terriente.

# Memorial at Brest Honors War Service Of American Sailors

BREST, France, Aug. 13 (AP)—A memorial to those who served in the United States Navy in the World War was dedicated yesterday at this famous naval base, where a large part of the American expeditionary force landed.

Josephus Daniels, war-time Secretary of the Navy and present Ambassador to Mexico, took occasion to draw a parallel between services of the French navy in the American Revolution and the aid given France by United States naval squadrons in 1917.

"Grateful as they were for France's help in our Revolution, Americans in arms did not come to France to discharge that obligation," Mr. Daniels said. "They crossed the sea for one and only one reason. It was that they might remove the curse of war."

# Canadian-Maine Firemen United

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 13 (CP)—New Brunswick and Maine, contiguous parts of Canada and the United States, were linked yesterday even closer, socially and recreationally, by formation of a new international body—the New Brunswick and Maine Firemen's Association.

As a result of the organization meeting, 10 New Brunswick fire departments and four departments of Maine now owe allegiance to the new international body.

Departments represented include those of Calais, Milltown, Woodland and Passamaquoddy in Maine, and Milltown, St. Stephen, Fairville, Woodstock, Oromocton, Devon, Saint John, Fredericton, Dalhousie and Sackville in New Brunswick.

The presidency and vice-presidency will alternate annually between New Brunswick and Maine. Douglas W. Bailey of the Fredericton fire department was chosen as first president and H. L. Johnston of Calais, Maine, vice-president.

# Developments in Capital Hasten End of Congress

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Half a dozen developments occurred in the Capital today all pointing to quick adjournment:

1. The House Ways and Means Committee finally agreed to report out favorably an eight point tax law loophole closing bill, which will carry out the recommendations of the Congressional Joint Tax Avoidance Committee.

2. After a visit at the White House, Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying he would authorize loans to insure 12-cent a pound cotton if the Senate and House pass the Bilbo Resolution giving preferred status to crop surplus control measure at the next session.

3. The House Rules Committee favorably reported a resolution permitting temporary suspension of various House rules for the remainder of the session, permitting an adjournment motion to come up at any time.

4. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee by vote of 3 to 1, approved nomination of Senator Hugo L. Black to the Supreme Court, foreshadowing what is expected to be similar action in the full committee next week, and in the Senate.

5. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, dropped his proposal to loan destroyers to Brazil, thereby freeing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from consideration of the controversial subject.

**Anti-Lynching Bill Goes Over**

Meanwhile, the sugar bill moved toward passage in the Senate today, with the prospect of a veto ahead; while the House neared passage of the second part of its executive reorganization program. The latter is not expected to be completed by the Senate this session.

The threat of an anti-lynching bill filibuster was removed in the Senate by an agreement postponing consideration till next session.

A similar postponement of the controversial wages and hours bill was being discussed. Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, declared she had "virtually given up hope" of securing right-of-way from the deadlocked House Rules Committee. She said she would continue to make every effort to break the deadlock, however.

Speaker Bankhead took the same view as Mrs. Norton and declared the wage and hour bill had been "temporarily eliminated." He forecast quick passage of the tax loophole bill, and the housing bill.

Committee action on tax loopholes came after two days of executive sessions in which only minor revisions were made in recommendations of the joint investigating committee. The committee of 25, of whom seven are Republicans, was unanimously for the bill.

The eight-point program affects personal holding companies; incorporated yachts and estates; incorporated talents; artificial deductions for losses from sales or exchanges of property; artificial deductions for interest and business expense; multiple trusts; foreign personal holding companies; and nonresident aliens. Losses of $100,000,000 or more are estimated under these loopholes.

**Bonneville Dam Assured**

Action was completed on the Bonneville Dam legislation except for the President's signature. This provides that the Secretary of War shall complete and maintain the great dam and shall put in the machinery necessary to generate electricity; the surplus current being turned over to an administrator to be sold and distributed.

It should be pointed out that when Congress adjourns shortly the status of bills is not affected, and they will be picked up in the same relative status next session as they were dropped in this. There is no intervening biennial election this fall to constitute a new Congress, and cause unfinished bills to start all over again.

It will be the same Congress which resumes work, either next January or in a special session. Thus, bills that have passed committee, or one house, will be considered on that basis. Progress made in the reorganization bills, for example, will not be lost. The fact that the wages and hours bill has passed the Senate, will still be of major importance when it comes up again in the Rules Committee in the House, provided it is not passed this term.

This was a circumstance which decided supporters of the anti-lynching bill to postpone consideration in the Senate till next session. It has been given No. 2 place on next term's calendar. No. 1 place was significantly reserved for farm legislation, in the deal which Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky announced with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

It is unusual for the Senate to earmark its program in advance, and indicates the present pressure to adjourn, combined with the heavy load of delayed legislation.

Congress avoids if it can a prolonged session just before an election, and this factor will strongly limit the amount of work done next term.

# N. Y. to Enforce Laws Prohibiting Dog Race Betting

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13 — Until the status of betting at dog race tracks is determined by the New York State Court of Appeals, law enforcement officials must take "such steps as may be necessary" to enforce the penal code, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has advised William C. Martin, district attorney of Onondaga County, in connection with the opening of a North Syracuse track.

Issued here yesterday, the Governor's order directed officials to take action against persons who "illegally participate in betting and gambling at dog race tracks."

"I have been competently advised that betting and gambling at dog race tracks, though conducted under the guise of purchase and sale of options to buy a specific dog, violate the provisions of the penal law," he said.

Dog race track owners have directed legal action against public officials on the grounds that administration of the New York state penal laws discriminate against them in favor of owners of horse racing tracks.

## Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

the resolution will be tabled for the time being.

This development followed increasing criticism of the proposal in Congress. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan joined the critics last night on the ground that whatever the merits of the proposal might be he could not approve of the United States becoming "a merchant of death" even to the limited extent of a benevolent lessor. He termed the plan "an invitation to Pan American republics to join the world's suicidal and bankrupting naval race with our blessing."

The Argentine expression of disapproval is providing a growing touch to what assumes more and more the appearance of a diplomatic faux pas of the first order. Mr. Hull continues to defend the plan as being a legal and proper expression of the good neighbor policy toward Latin-American neighbors. He insisted at his press conference this morning that there is nothing unusual or unseen in it. But disclosure this morning that the matter would be held in abeyance for the time being was viewed by observers as a virtual admission that the plan had encountered too much opposition to permit of pushing ahead with it.

## Distance Around Texas

An airplane would pass over four states, a foreign country and a sea if it would take an airline route to the five corners of Texas. The distance flown would be nearly as far as from Los Angeles of New York.

# History

(Continued from Page 1)

steps of some 400 to 500 years in time, the archaeologists found traces of developing arts. Cylinder seals, imported from Abraham's city, Ur of the Chaldees, showing up on the fourth step, a period dated around 2800 B. C. Next came evidences of trade with Mesopotamia; then a period marked by introduction of certain grotesque statues.

Half-way up the hill of time the diggers found small painted bowls known to be related to pottery of the "shepherd kings" of Egypt. This dated the stratum as that of about 1900 B. C.

From this point on, more and more evidence of Biblical history is found. In Period VII, around 1700 B. C., cylinder seals uncovered were identified as those of the Horites mentioned in the Bible, and were regarded as evidence of cultural relations with those people.

Pottery found in the next stratum was taken as a sign of the infiltration of the Habiru into Palestine and of Joshua's capture of Jericho.

Getting up to 1000 B. C., of the fifth highest layer the explorers found traces of the Philistines and Achaeans in ceramic remains bearing their imprints. Hittite hieroglyphs unearthed in the fourth layer from the top dated this stratum as contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar. The third layer revealed coins of Greek origin, indicating the Hellenization of the Orient under Alexander.

The two highest strata reach into the Christian era. Next to the top were remains of a village that existed in the time of Paul. Coins of the Caesars and Roman lamps dated this layer. Last of all, just beneath the surface, came a level containing ruins of an early Christian Church. Byzantine coins and bronze crosses fixed the date of this layer at from 300 to 600 A. D. At that point in time the mound was deserted, and the hot winds were allowed to seal the last ruins 1500 years to the great satisfaction of modern archaeologists. Through this mound they have been able to establish a complete chronology for Northern Syria.

# California Strikes At Drunken Driving

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Clamping down on drunken driving, suspension of motorists' license in California for the first half of 1937 jumped 291.6 per cent, according to the State Division of Motor Vehicles. Revocations and cancellations, also reflecting the trend in comparison with 1936, increased 97.2 per cent.

The department reported to Gov. Frank Merriam that 6162 motorists were suspended for drunken driving, while suspension, revocation, and cancellation invalidated 2313 licenses for other causes.

Los Angeles County had 2443 drunk-driving suspensions, more by hundreds than any other county.

In spite of the increases in invalidations, the report said that the number of licenses issued by the department dropped from 872,021 in the first half of 1936 to 494,459 for the first six months of this year.


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# Iceland Grows in Popularity As New Goal for Vacationists

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Visitors to Iceland are becoming so numerous that it is now often difficult to obtain accommodation on vessels leaving Copenhagen for the northern island.

Even ships sailing from Leith, Scotland, are reported to be filled to capacity, as British tourists respond to the lure of the land that claims the most ancient democratic parliament, the Althing, founded in the tenth century.

In a trip of a week or two through Iceland, I was able to get a good impression of that land of deep narrow valleys, winding clear rivers, fields of lava and boiling springs of water. Recent years have seen many improvements in the way of good motor roads, new schools, a new national theater and a university—not that Iceland has ever been without a seat for higher learning, the first having been erected in the 12th century.

**Variety in Scenery**

The variety in scenery, so great for a little country only 298 miles long and 194 miles wide, makes a visit very interesting.

Starting from the capital, Reykjavik, by motor car, in one hour the visitor can reach Hellisheiði, a high plateau of lava formed by volcanic disturbances of thousands of years ago, but now more or less overgrown with moss and plants. On the edge of the Hellisheiði one has a view of a wide plain surrounded by mountains. If it is clear weather, one has a view of the beautiful Eyjafjallajokull (glacier) about 60 miles distant.

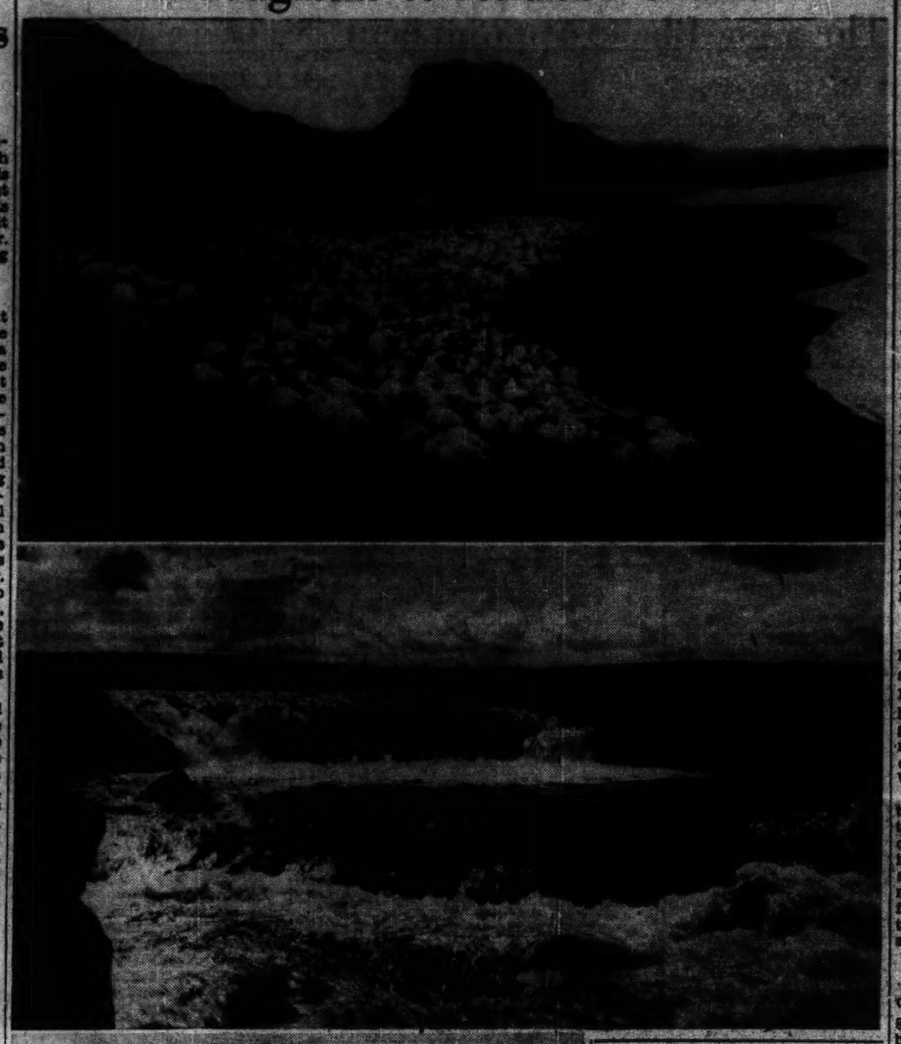
Traveling farther on, through the fertile plain of the south, the visitor comes to the famous waterfall Gullfoss, one of the most splendid to be seen in Iceland. Then leaving Gullfoss, he sees the Great Geyser, which has thrown its boiling water upwards for centuries. Without any apparent cause the geyser suddenly ceased its activities in 1916, until 1935, when it started again with renewed vigor. Every second day or so, the spring reaches a height of 150-180 feet.

**Famous Lava Plain**

On the way back from the Great Geyser, the famous Tingvalla, or the Plain of the Law, is seen. It is a lava plain, bounded by a large lake at one end and high mountains at the other, but on each side, some three miles apart, and running almost parallel are two rock walls formed when the whole wide plain suddenly dropped several hundred feet, long before any human being had seen Iceland. On the plain between the two walls are many small rifts and chasms, some filled with blue transparent water which keeps a constant temperature, 4 degrees Centigrade, both summer and winter. The view at Tingvellir, a town to the north of the plain, is striking, while the historical associations are very interesting, for it is here that the Althing (Parliament) assembled in the 10th century until it was moved to the present capital.

For the lover of nature Iceland has a charm of its own, and for the student of history and sociology the country is of great interest. The botanist, geologist and mountain climber have many opportunities. Perhaps the hotels are not yet as luxurious as many others in Europe, but the indefatigable ponies will carry the rider many miles in a day, till they arrive at a farmhouse where a friendly and hospitable welcome awaits the traveler.

## A Fragment of Iceland's Charm



By Permission of Icelandic State Tourist Bureau

**Industry and Culture in Iceland**

Above—Sheep Coming Down From the Hills Present a Rural Picture of Iceland. Cattle Raising and Sheep Farming Are the Country's Major Industries. Center—Elias Ellidaar, One of the Foremost Salmon Rivers of Iceland; Below—The National Theater at Reykjavik

## Tour-a-bouts

We have a friend who just returned from a three-week holiday at New Brunswick's Grand Manan Island. It was his first visit there and he was extremely enthusiastic about the whole place. He said if one wishes to get completely away from the humdrum of every day life this is the place to spend a vacation. A check on our geography showed us that this island is 21 miles long and nine miles wide, situated on the Bay of Fundy some nine miles from the coast of Maine and 21 miles from Eastport, Maine.

* * *

Then thumbing through a few travel folders, we find that the new motorship "Grand Manan II," serves this island from the ports of Saint John, St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Eastport, Maine. It is a short picturesque salt-water sail as the motorship travels along the coast or through beautiful Passamaquoddy Bay.

* * *

While we are on the subject of New Brunswick we recall a pleasant visit to the city of Moncton a short time ago. It is New Brunswick's second largest city and has many attractive homes. There are splendid beaches within easy driving distance. We, being railroad enthusiasts, spent several hours in the railroad yards of the Canadian National watching the big trains come and go. Moncton is the Maritime railway center. So much for New Brunswick.

* * *

Thousands of visitors are entranced by the large variety of flowers and forests on the approach road to Oregon Caves Chateau from the Redwood Highway. The forests on a steep mountainside have such thick growth of even height that they appear as one mass of green. While the Douglas fir predominates, many specimens of Sugar pines and Port Orford cedars may be seen. Among the flowering trees and shrubs which bloom here, are the white and purple lilac, the rhododendron, and mountain spray. They grow in rather extensive groups, the feathery white flowers prominently displayed on the slopes.

* * *

Rome was not built in a day, but eventually it will be "made" in a day by automobile from Germany. Plans have been approved for an 800-mile super-highway connecting Berlin to Rome, to be completed by 1941. Arrow-straight wherever possible, free of grade crossings and speed limits, the road will reduce motoring time between the two capitals to a predicted 14 hours. Of the total length, which will be more than 500 miles, 47 per cent will be in Italy. From there it will cross Austria and proceed north through Germany.

* * *

There is an excellent auto road the entire length of the island along the southeast side and a secondary road through the center of the island to Dark Harbor. The northwest side is almost entirely of high rugged cliffs, from 100 to 400 feet high.

* * *

Speaking of railroads a few paragraphs back reminds us of Canada's smallest railway. It is located at Jasper National Park and is a complete system with right-of-way, rolling stock, board of directors and executive headquarters. The Lake Edith Railway Company is a model railway operated by Prof. William Rowan, head of the department of Zoology in the University of Alberta. The right-of-way takes in almost the whole of the garden of Dr. Roman's summer home, not a stone's throw from Jasper Park Lodge. The locomotives are built on the English style and the road is equipped with both passenger and freight cars. If you happen to be out that way this summer, take a look at it.

## Columbia Starts Kilpatrick Fund

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Columbia University students and alumni of Teachers College have inaugurated a nation-wide campaign for $100,000 to establish a William H. Kilpatrick Fund in honor of the noted educator who is retiring at the close of the present summer session after achieving a reputation as "the million-dollar professor." This title was bestowed upon the educator from the fact that 30,000 students from every state in the Union and dozens of foreign countries have paid more than $1,000,000 in tuition fees to study under him during the last quarter century.

Part of the fund to be raised will be used to present a portrait of Dr. Kilpatrick to the college, and the remainder, according to Prof. R. Bruce Raup, chairman of the campaign, will be used "to carry forward the work in which he long has been interested."

Long a leader in the progressive education movement, Dr. Kilpatrick is to select the project for expenditures, but will choose from several proposals made by the committee, including the development of a special library on the philosophy of education, the founding of exchange scholarships with other countries, establishment of a community education project or the founding of a post-doctoral fellowship or professorship in the philosophy of education.

## Franco-German Ties Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

not eliminate these obstacles to trade and commerce, takes a vital first step toward diminishing them.

In fact, it is hard to overestimate the significance of this commercial accord. It was not an easy thing to arrange. For more than four months negotiations went on now in Berlin, now in Paris, interrupted occasionally but persistently resumed. Each difference—and they were many and great—was approached by both sides in the spirit which my Alsatian acquaintance undoubtedly had in mind when he said that if left alone, "we business men could bring about Franco-German rapprochement very quickly!"

Actually, of course, business cannot be "left alone" to regulate international relations. There is only too much evidence of the way in which the munition merchants, of all countries, have deliberately sowed strife and enmity between nations so as to reap bigger profits on the sale of armaments, often to friend and foe alike.

**Arms Makers' Control Wanes**

These "marchands de canons" have in the last 20 years wrought havoc with many sincere diplomatic attempts to improve Franco-German relations. Controlling, directly—as in the case of Le Temps—or indirectly through the powerful Havas agency, an important proportion of the French press, they have sabotaged several efforts to lessen the suspicion and distrust between the two peoples. Doubtless the same thing might be said of Krupp as of Schneider-Creusot.

But today—and this is a very significant point I have not seen emphasized anywhere—France has nationalized its armaments industry, and Adolf Hitler, though he may owe his rise to power partly to the German cannon makers, certainly does not take orders from them now, nor does the German press speak for them. In other words, through a peculiar coincidence, France by the Popular Front and Germany by National Socialism have been, potentially at least, freed from the demoralizing pressure which the munition makers have heretofore been able to bring to bear on the governments, press and public opinions of Paris and Berlin.

So far, of course, this freedom—and the prospects of less impeded progress toward rapprochement which it opens up—are only potential. As long as Germany continues its almost superhuman effort to rearm, and France follows suit, we might just as well be back in the balmiest days of armament lobbying at the Geneva disarmament conference. There is no real reason, however, why statesmen, both French and German, should not awaken to see and seize the opportunity which they have created. When they do, the progress that is only potential and problematic at present will become real and tangible.

**Friendliness in Germany**

I like Germans. I like their friendliness, their cheerfulness, their cleanliness, their helpfulness and their thoughtful kindness. Moreover, I like the innumerable little practical ways in which these likable human qualities have been shown to us on our motor trip up through Saarbrücken, Heidelberg and Frankfort.

Naturally it makes little or no difference to Franco-German relations what I personally think of the Germans we have met on our way to Berlin. But that is not the point. The point is, I maintain, that no one—be he American, Englishman or Frenchman—can come into contact with the individual Germans in the little towns and villages without liking them—or at least without feeling a very warm appreciation of the numerous good qualities they consistently manifest.

It began right at the frontier. Now, crossing frontiers in a car can be a nuisance. In fact, I could name some countries where it is often an ordeal. But the German customs guards greeted us with smiles that made us feel right away we would be welcome in the Reich. And the officials rushed us through with a minimum of delay and red tape.

**Regimentation a Contrast**

It continued at Saarbrücken where a cheerful "fräulein" saw to it that we dined well despite our complete dumbness before the German bill-of-fare. And I cannot help mentioning the incident—frequently repeated since—at the service station where we stopped to ask for information, and the young boy who obligingly put himself out for us refused absolutely to accept a tip—which from force of French habit I offered him as a matter of course.

Yes, I liked those Germans, and many others with whom we came in contact both in Berlin and en route there and back.

But fairness compels me to state quite frankly that I did not like the instances I saw of discipline and regimentation, of conformity and submissiveness to authority that seemed to leave too little room for individuality and liberty.

I am confident that in the long run the friendly qualities that I found and liked in Germans will prevail. Then peace and understanding between individualistic Frenchman and orderly German will have become easy.

## Atlantic City Boasts Fine Bird Sanctuary

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 13—One of the little known attractions here is really the most interesting to the nature lovers. This is the Atlantic City bird sanctuary, just at the city's limits on the road to Brigantine Beach.

The tramp down the beach reveals numerous bird species. A few of the dusky-plumaged herring gulls are spending their year of immaturity at school on the beaches. Little sandpipers, as always, are eagerly hunting food in the edge of the breakers. In the distance, terns and black-headed laughing gulls circle about. Over on the landward side an occasional little green heron flaps up over the bayberry bushes where he seems to be nesting. Barn swallows circle by,

## Jamaica Prepares For Winter Rush In Tourist Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., Aug. 13—With eight additional ships including Jamaica in their itineraries for the 1937-1938 cruise season, this island on the Spanish Main is looking forward to an unprecedented influx of visitors from northern lands during the winter, which is summer here.

The Ile de France, queen of the French Line fleet, and the largest tourist vessel scheduled to call at this port, will bring her 43,000 tons into the almost land-locked harbor here on April 22. The same line will operate the Paris to this place for four trips during the season. Because of their size, the ships will anchor in the stream, and passengers will disembark by tender. The De Grasse, of the same company, will make one trip to Jamaica, arriving on Nov. 10.

The Canadian Pacific will operate the Empress of Australia, the Empress of Britain, the Duchess of Atholl and the Duchess of Richmond throughout the winter. Seven cruises, all told, will be run by this line, one in December, four in January, and one each in March and April.

The earliest cruise booking is for Oct. 6, when the Columbus of the North German Lloyd starts a series of calls. The General Von Steuben will augment the Columbus. During its South American cruise, the Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line will be here for a day, and the Gripsholm, of the Swedish American Line, is due on Oct. 24.

The Hamburg-American Line will put the Milwaukee and the St. Louis in its Caribbean service, in addition to the New York, which will make four trips. The smaller vessels will make one call apiece.

On one of its rare trips off the beaten track, the Virginia, of the Panama-Pacific Line, one of the largest ships in the inter-coastal service, will visit this port on Jan. 11. The Washington, of the United States Lines, is another American ship scheduling a stop. She will be here in February.

The Pilsudski, of the Gdynia-America Line, the Kungsholm, of the Swedish American, and others, including the United Fruit cruisers, the Cunard-White Star liners Georgic and Britannic, and the Grace Line's "Santa" ships, will swell the number of season arrivals to more than 40.

## Auto Tourists Urged To Protect Wild Life

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The National Park Service, realizing the necessity of protecting the wild life in the national parks and monuments, has asked all motorists driving within these areas to be especially careful.

Park officials point out that motorists can avoid accidents with these forest friends by driving slowly and carefully. By doing this the motorists will have new beauties revealed—beauties which usually go unnoticed. Perhaps a picture will be revealed as charming as that recently caught by a fire warden in Muir Woods National Monument, California.

The warden was driving his car slowly, hence the twin fawns, only a few hours old, who were following their mother across the road, escaped unharmed. The fright of the little creatures was so great, however, that they reacted instantly to age-old instinct and dropped in their tracks, proceeding to flatten themselves against the hard pavement. The mother doe, nimbly leaped to safety upon the high bank, looked back anxiously, but could not coax her offspring to follow. When it was realized that the wobbly little legs of the fawns were not yet strong enough to negotiate such a high jump, the babies were picked up and lifted to the level of their mother.

## Overturn in Iraq Expected to Lead To Freer Rule

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 13—The assassination of Bekir Sidky Pasha, Iraq's chief of General Staff, and leader of last year's coup, removes him from the political scene in the same violent way he himself had employed on previous occasions. There is likelihood that the country will return to more constitutional forms of government than has existed since the coup d'etat of last October, in the opinion of British observers.

The October coup resulted in assassination of Defense Minister Jafar Pasha, one of the outstanding figures in Iraq politics, and in exile of Premier Yashin el Hashimi. Seyyid Hikmat Suleiman, who was given the post of Premier by Bekir Sidky Pasha, rather unexpectedly carried on his predecessor's policy of close friendship with Britain. But the method whereby he obtained the premiership certainly did not commend itself to the British Government.

**Regime Was Peaceful**

The previous record of Sidky Pasha, who was the officer responsible for the "Assyrian massacres" in 1933 also aroused misgivings which happily proved groundless. His regime apart from its irregular beginnings has proved peaceful and uneventful until its unexpected end Wednesday.

Recently the Sidky-Suleiman combination had been developing an active foreign policy which included not only the settlement of a long-standing dispute with Iran over ownership of the Shatt-el-Arab at the mouth of the Euphrates but also the formation of a middle eastern entente comprising Iran, Iraq, Turkey, and Afghanistan.

**Sided With Arabs**

Though Sidky Pasha himself was of Kurdish origin, Iraq under his guidance took up cudgels strongly on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs in opposition to the British proposal to partition Palestine. In a recent protest letter to the League Permanent Mandates Commission the Iraq Government announced its intention of producing an alternative scheme to lay before the League next month.

It is understood here that this very definite line of policy regarding Palestine did not commend itself either to the other Arab governments, notably that of Ibn Saud, king of Saudi Arabia, nor to the more cautious section of Iraq public opinion.

Experts here refuse to forecast what will happen as result of Sidky Pasha's removal, but it is earnestly hoped that if there is another change in the Government it will be carried out according to the Constitution and not by repetition of Sidky Pasha's threat to bomb the capital which brought him into power.

## Kurdish Moslem Charged With Assassination Of Two Iraq Army Men

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Aug. 13 (AP)—The assassin who shot two high-ranking military officials was identified yesterday as Abdullah Ibrahim, described as a Kurdish Moslem. Authorities believed a "blood feud" lay behind the killings at Mosul.

Iraq gave a state funeral to Maj. Gen. Bekir Sidky Pasha, Chief of General Staff, and Col. Mohamed Ali Jawad, Chief of the Iraq Air Force, the slain officers.

Sidky Pasha had been the strong man of the kingdom, considered the power behind the throne of King Ghazi, since last October when he led a military coup d'etat which placed a new government in office.

An official announcement said that the two officers were shot by a soldier as they were resting at sunset on the lawn of the airdrome at Mosul, 220 miles northwest of here.

They were traveling to Turkey to attend war games of the Turkish army.

## U. S. Agents Say Last of Kidnap Rings Is Broken

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 13—Federal agents held today that the last of America's organized kidnap rings had been broken up with the conviction here of eight men charged with the abduction in 1933 of John J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany, N. Y.

Soon after the convictions were obtained by the Government in the United States District Court yesterday, Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant sentenced the eight to prison terms of from 28 to 78 years. Those receiving the maximum punishment of 78 years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 each were John Oley, Percy Geary, Thomas Dugan, John McGlone, Charles Harrigan and George Garguillo.

Manning Strewl was sentenced to 58 years in prison and to pay a fine of $10,000, while Harold Crowley received a sentence of only 28 years besides the same fine levied against his seven co-defendants.

Save for Strewl, the prisoners were found guilty of a Federal offense—that of conspiracy to transport a kidnapped person in interstate commerce, in addition to actual transportation of such a person and subsequent extortion charges.

In the case of Strewl, the jury determined that he had been guilty of a conspiracy to use, and did make use of, the mails to extort funds. He was convicted on four counts of this charge in connection with his service as the go-between in the ransom negotiations which led to the payment of $40,000 and the release of Mr. O'Connell.

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## British Build 3 Million Homes Despite Decreasing Birth Rate

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—More than 3,000,000 new homes have been built in Britain since the World War, no less than 346,000 of them having been added last year. At the same time the British birth rate, which stood at 23.4 per 1000 in 1876, has dropped to 14.8 without corresponding diminution in the death rate, which last year was 12.1 per 1000.

These striking facts have come to light in the course of a House of Commons debate on the past year's work of the Health Ministry of which Sir Kingsley Wood is in charge.

**Expect School Enrollment Drop**

"We know that in the next 15 years the total number of children aged five and over in public elementary schools," Sir Kingsley said, "may fall by as much as 1,000,000. Another fact of importance is this: It is probable that our population in the immediate future will contain a much larger proportion of older people."

Nevertheless 12,000,000 out of the total of 41,000,000 inhabitants of England and Wales have moved into new and improved homes in the past 15 years.

The slum evil has not yet been entirely removed, but Sir Kingsley was able to claim that the scheme that was started four years ago for effecting a remedy is now so advanced that only in one third of the entire area of England and Wales are places remaining where the necessary work is not actually being provided for.

**Avoid Overcrowding**

He added that the municipal and other local authorities now have in their possession nearly 1,000,000 houses and that in re-letting them opportunity is being taken to abate overcrowding.

The average cost of new houses built by local authorities has varied from £311 each in the three months ended March 31, 1936, to £338 in the same quarter of 1937. Of this increase £8 has been due to dearer materials and £3 to enhanced labor rates. The taxpayer has contributed in all nearly £180,000,000 to the cost of the new houses.

## Soviets Meek on Prison Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

employed an elderly craftsman to make repairs in our Moscow apartment. He was a skilled worker, punctual and neat, and we were so pleased with his work that we recommended him to the American Embassy. He left our apartment one afternoon with a card to one of the Embassy secretaries.

**Questioned for Hours**

The next morning his son, who had worked with him, came to inquire about his father, for he had not come home the night before, and the family was worried. The son came back the next day, and told us he had looked all over town but had found no trace of his father.

Three days later the father appeared with one of his sons. He cheerfully informed us that he had been in prison. When he tried to enter the American Embassy, a policeman stopped him; he showed the card we had given him, and the policeman became suspicious. He was taken to municipal police headquarters and questioned for hours. Then he was turned over to the political police as a potential spy.

The elderly man was put in a cell with 17 other men; he told us proudly that the others were all educated men, professors or engineers. The police removed and thoroughly searched his clothes; they ripped open his collar and even broke open buttons to see whether they concealed papers. Finally, they released him. The worker and members of his family showed no resentment whatever; they accepted his detention as a normal incident.

**Girl Called "Alien Element"**

This is the attitude of a plain worker, but another instance revealed the reactions of educated people. Political police came early one morning to the room of a Russian acquaintance and arrested the 19-year-old daughter of the family. An acquaintance of the family had informed them that she sometimes criticized the Bolshevik regime. Searching the apartment, they found a diary which the girl had kept from the age of 15.

The girl was kept in a Moscow prison for two months without being permitted to see any members of her family. After two months, the mother received a summons to visit the prison, and was permitted to see her daughter for 20 minutes. The girl told her mother that the police had decided she was an "alien element" and had sentenced her to two years of exile.

Talking to a friend of the family, we asked: "How does the family feel about it?" The friend replied: "Oh, they are pleased. They were afraid she might be kept in prison longer, or exiled for 10 years. They are happy because she received such a short sentence."

**Thousands in Exile**

The writer is convinced that these cases are typical. During recent months, the authorities have arrested and exiled hundreds of thousands of men and women in all parts of the Soviet Union, and arrests are continuing. The western observer, judging by his own attitude, might assume that the regime is thus storing up a vast amount of hostility for itself.

But there is remarkably little evidence of widespread resentment, even among the relatives of those arrested and exiled. It must never be forgotten, if one is to understand events in Soviet Russia, that Russian peoples have never experienced the personal freedom of western democracies, and their response to the arbitrary exercise of authority cannot properly be compared with the reaction of citizens of western democracies to similar actions of authority.

## Mrs. Roosevelt Says She Would Like Jury Service

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, opening a conference on women's jury schools yesterday, said, "As soon as it is possible, I'd like to be eligible for jury service."

"I know I can't serve on any jury as long as my husband is in the White House," she told the conference, called by the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women.

"We should, as far as we can, get women to prepare themselves for jury duty," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

## Snow Pelts Pike's Peak

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 13 (AP)—Summer snow pelted 14,110-foot Pike's Peak for the third time in two weeks last night. The temperature was 42.

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# Nationals Here for Short Stay After Long Road Trip—Marblehead Record Due

## Bees Home for Four Games With Their Dodger 'Cousins'

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Back from an 18-day road trip that added six victories and 10 defeats to their season's record, the Bees today opened a four-game Beehive series with their "cousins," the Brooklyn Dodgers.

While excitement and pennant talk enveloped Fenway Park as the Red Sox battled their western rivals and the powerful Yankees of the American League, the Bees were touring the western half of the National League, winding up at the Polo Grounds in New York. On this circuitous journey they accomplished one victory in three starts in each of three cities, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and St. Louis; captured one out of five in Chicago, and climaxed the trip by taking two straight from the Giants.

**Hold Fifth Place**

This record left them firmly chained to fifth place in the standing. Not only are they established as leaders of the second division, but it was quite firmly determined that a first division berth is practically an impossibility. At home the Bees are trouble for one and all, but on the road their strength is reduced to a minimum.

Five and a half games separated the locals from the sixth-place Cincinnati Reds this morning, and judging by their past success against the Dodgers, this margin will be increased by several contests by the completion of the week-end. Eight of the Bees' 10 meetings with Burleigh Grimes' club have resulted in victories, and both of the Brooklyn triumphs were by the slender margin of a single run. Van Mungo beat the Bees, 2 to 1, on three hits May 29 in the first half of a doubleheader. Butcher won by a similar score on July 13, allowing only five hits. In all other contests the Beehive hustlers finished on top.

The highlights of the tour developed in New York, where Danny MacFayden pitched a six-hitter over the Giants on Tuesday to win by 6 to 1, and Tony Cuccinello hit New York pitching for a 6-to-4 triumph yesterday. Tony drove in four runs with a pair of singles and an outfield fly. John Lanning's three-hit relief pitching, after Guy Bush's departure, received credit for the victory.

**Fletcher Hit Well**

Elbie Fletcher also hit well on the trip. His seasonal average rose seven points by virtue of 20 hits in 60 times at bat. The Milton youth made three in yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds. Incidentally, Fletcher has hit better than .300 on the road this year, but has fallen into the low .200's at National League Field. Most all of the Bees have similar difficultise.

Singles are scheduled with the Dodgers today and tomorrow. On Sunday the two teams will play a doubleheader, the first game starting as usual at 1:30 o'clock. The Bees have played great ball at home since the beginning of the race, and should continue where they left off in the middle of July.

The Red Sox put up a great fight in their Fenway series with the pennant-bound Yankees. After absorbing those crushing defeats on Wednesday, they came back yesterday and beat the Yanks at their own game in the opener of a twin bill. Jumping all over Joe McCarthy's weakened pitching staff for 16 hits and a total of 29 bases, including homers by McNair and Foxx, the Red Sox gained a 16-to-10 decision and broke a 10-game winning streak enjoyed by the visitors. Bump Hadley of Lynn out-lasted Arch McKain, young left-hander, in a mound duel in the second game, 5 to 3.

The Red Sox must be admired for their courage. Had not Hadley delivered his best pitching effort of the season yesterday, they would have gained an even break in the series. The Yankees left well aware that there is a fighting ball club at Fenway Park.

**Increased Lead**

It is a fact, however, that the Yankees came here only 9½ games in front of the field in the American League race, and left 11½ ahead. Whatever chance the Red Sox had of catching the leaders has apparently faded. Only a clean sweep of the series could have put the locals back in the running for the flag. Now they must concentrate on holding off the Tigers and White Sox in the struggle for second place.

Fenway highlights . . . The Yankees have played to approximately 95,000 spectators in six games at Fenway this season—three doubleheaders . . . More than 20,000 paid yesterday . . . Jimmy Foxx hit two homers, one in each game . . . The first, in the seventh inning of the opener, cleared the wall that backs up the center field bleachers, and was one of the longest in the big slugger's career . . . His total for the season is now 31 . . . Joe Di Maggio has 34 . . . McNair, Cronin, Hoag, Lazzeri and Di Maggio also connected with four-baggers yesterday . . . The umpiring in the series was the poorest seen in Boston for some time.

Joe McCarthy used four pitchers in the opener yesterday and even had Infielder Don Heffner warming up before it was over . . . The Red Sox need practice at bunting . . . Cramer contributed two triples and two singles in that 16-to-10 triumph, driving in four runs . . . He also hit twice in the second game, giving him a .600 average for the day . . . Di Maggio is real class, both at bat and in the field . . . He has hit in 21 straight games . . . Once before this season he put together a string of 22 straight.

## Pitt Steelworker Now a Favorite In Public Golf

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Steelworker Andrew Szwedko of Pittsburgh upset predictions and made himself a favorite today when he defeated defending titleholder Pat Abbott of Pasadena, 3 and 1, in quarterfinals of the national public links golf championship yesterday.

A big fellow and hard-driving golfer, Szwedko outfought the slender movie "bit" player from tee to green.

Along with Szwedko into today's 36-hole semifinals went tournament medalist and co-favorite Don Erickson of Alhambra, Calif.

Erickson, playing sub-par golf on the flat but long Harding Park course, ousted Howard Hoon of Santa Monica, Calif., 4 and 3. Frank Toronto of Sacramento, Calif., charged into the next to the last round with a 5-and-4 win over Vernon Gilstrap, slender Berkeley, Calif., clerk.

Marching through the other upper bracket quarterfinal, Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles fireman, eliminated Hawaii's last hope, Alex Muragin, a Honolulu laborer, 2 and 1.

The semifinals will pit big Szwedko, the 29-year-old former caddie, against an equally long hitter, McCormick.

Erickson, the gas works employee who established the competitive course record of 67, five under par, in the first qualifying round, will compare shots with truck driver Toronto, who also fires his tee shots far down the fairways.

## Jim Turnesa Sets Pace In Rhode Island Golf

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—Jim Turnesa of Louisquisset, member of the famed "golfing clan of Turnesas," posted rounds of 71-70—141 and took the lead at the halfway mark of the 72-hole Rhode Island open golf championship yesterday.

Turnesa, runnerup to Johnny Burke last year, beat par by a stroke on each of his rounds at Metacomet and Rhode Island Country Club.

The final two rounds of the title event, played on four courses, is being held today.

Lew Myers of Municipal finished second with 71-73—144 and Dick May of Metacomet third with 72-75—147. Burke, scoring 77-72—149, finished in a three-way tie for fourth place with Joe Pezzullo of West Warwick and Tony Guimelli of Winnesuket.

## Defending Champion Is Ousted in Maine Golf

WATERVILLE, Maine., Aug. 13 (AP)—Mrs. George Bradley of Portland, defending champion for the 1937 Maine women's golf crown, lost in the semifinal yesterday to Mrs. George Stobie of Waterville, 2 up.

Another Waterville contender, Mrs. Carl Green, was defeated by Mrs. Curtis Hutchins of the Penobscot Valley Country Club, Bangor, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Hutchins and Mrs. Stobie play their 18-hole championship match today.

## British Golf Dates

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews today announced that the 1938 British open championship would be held at the Royal Cinque Ports course at Deal and the British amateur at Troon, Scot.

The open will start on July 4, the amateur on May 23.

The open championships of 1909 and 1920 were played at Deal, but the amateur tourney never has been held at Troon.

## Sharp-Shooting Senator - - - —By Pap'

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HIS FIELDING IS FAR BELOW HIS BATTING STANDARD
HE CAME UP AS A THIRD BASEMAN FROM CHATTANOOGA IN 1934
Dap

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## Miss Miley Wins Women's Western Golf Championship

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—The 18th annual women's western derby championship was golf history today, with its latest chapter again written by Marion Miley of Cincinnati.

Miss Miley, daughter of a Lexington, Ky., professional, won the title yesterday for a third-straight year, this time with a record performance of 309 strokes, 11 under par and the old mark set in 1932 by Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Chicago. Miss Miley smashed par on all four rounds of the 72-hole grind, winding up her amazing exhibition with a brilliant 77, three under perfect figures. Her first three rounds were 76—78—78.

For a third-straight year the runner-up was Patty Berg, the little Minneapolis star, who, on the second round, came home with a six-under-par 74, for a new record. She had an 83 the first day and on Wednesday and Thursday came in with 80's for a 317 total. Last year Miss Berg was five strokes behind Miss Miley's 324 winning total.

During the four days' play Miss Miley had 21 birdies and one eagle.

Miss Berg had little trouble in taking second honors, being six strokes better than Betty Jameson of Austin, Texas, the trans-Mississippi champion. Tied for fourth at 324 were Eleanor Dudley of Chicago, Edith Estabrooks of Dubuque, Iowa, and Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis.

## M. C. C. Players Win

REGINA, Aug. 13 (CP)—Breaking new ground, the touring Marylebone Cricket Club triumphed over a Regina eleven yesterday on a drought-dried field. The visitors compiled 202 runs against 50 for their third successive victory in western Canada.

Welcomed by Hon. T. C. Davis, Saskatchewan attorney-general, and W. C. Mills, president of the cricket association of the province, the Englishmen played on a pitch the outfield of which was bare of grass.

The Canadians proved no match for the hard-hitting English players, for whom K. A. Sellar, Navy and Sussex star, made 45 runs. Other high scorers were J. C. Masterman, unbeaten with 36, and N. G. Wykes, 31.

## Mel Walker High Jumps To New World Record

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13 (AP)—Mel Walker, high jumper on the touring United States track and field team, bettered the world record for the high jump for the second time within a week, yesterday, when he cleared the bar at 6ft. 10in.

Walker jumped 6ft. 9 29-32in. here, Friday, to better the world's record of 6ft., 9⅝in., held jointly by his teammate at Ohio State, Dave Albritton, and Cornelius Johnson of Compton, Calif.

**Swimming Dates Changed**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—To permit American stars now touring Japan a chance to get back to compete for titles, dates for the annual men's A. A. U. swimming and diving championships at Chicago have been switched from Aug. 23—26 to Sept. 9—11.

Two of the touring U. S. swimmers, Adolph Kiefer and John Higgins, are present champions in the back and breaststroke, respectively.

The women's A. A. U. championships will be contested at San Francisco, Sept. 2—6.

**Parsons Wins Ricker Cup**

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—I. Manning Parsons Jr., Baltimore, Md., won the Hiram Ricker Jr. cup golf tournament here yesterday, an annual men's event, by defeating St. Pierre Dubose, Durham, N. C., 3 and 2. Parsons defeated A. L. Schomp, Plainfield, N. J., in the semifinals and Dubose defeated A. J. Love, Aurora, Ill.

## The Sports Horizon

By George E. Tingley
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 13—The increase of polo interest this season, as the National open championships and the Waterbury Cups handicap series for top goal players draw near, has brought two more fields into active competition with the group clustered about Westbury, as well as new activity by the players in working out combination play.

Yesterday marked the first use of the Manhasset polo fields of John Hay Whitney, when the occasion of his birthday and that of George H. "Pete" Bostwick was celebrated with the reunion of the winners of the open championship last year. Greentree, with Bostwick; Gerald Balding, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Jock Whitney riding in that order, against that indefatigable Aknusti four, two of the Gerry Brothers, Elbridge T. and Robert L. Jr., supplemented by William Post II, and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. played.

But Sunday will see an even more important event, as the United States Polo Association has taken over the field of the Sands Point Polo Club here, and will stage the first encounter of the season, with Greentree facing the Aurora team of Seymour Knox, which includes that famous internationalist, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, who now tops the British handicap list with eight goals. This field will then become the playing headquraters of the San Jose team from Argentina.

**Argentine Four**

The Argentine four will be ready in another week to enter upon its final preparations for the open, and will meet strong high goal teams here, every Sunday until the start of the championship. Aknusti will be in action once more on Sunday, against the reinstated Old Westbury team, which will welcome back to its ranks Cornelius V. "Sonny" Whitney, who started the season with it, but had to retire soon after the start of the round robin for the Meadow Brook Cups. The balance of the team will be Michael G. Phipps, Cecil Smith and Stewart B. Iglehart, a strong combination. This will be played at Bostwick Field, Westbury.

San Jose will be over at Meadow Brook, for a somewhat more testing practice game than it has hitherto tackled in its preparations, but its opponents will still be below high handicap rank, probably including its two substitutes, Hugo Backhouse and Juan Castex, as Heriberto Duggan appears to have settled into combination with his more experienced associates as the regular No. 2. He appears to be living up to his pampas reputation as a shifty and efficient player in the carpet tactics which constitute so much of the style of play down under the equator, both making and receiving passes with brilliant results.

**Guest Returning**

In addition to Roark, another international player who has been an absentee thus far this season, has settled down in preparation for the open, as Winston F. C. Guest made his first appearance during this week in a pick up game at Meadow Brook, and is now collecting his forces to make his Templeton team once more formidable for the event.

* * *

An interesting feature of the open championship will find the picked mounts which brought to the Argentines the Olympic championship and the Cup of the Americas last year, pitted against their former masters, and the new ponies they have brought with them this season. At the conclusion of the season of 1936, these ponies were eagerly bought up by the leading players of the game in the United States, and many of our stars are relying on them for great performances. Many of the Gaucho grooms who are in charge of the new importations will find it hard not to cheer for their pets of last year, as they see them in action against their present cares.

* * *

One of the objects of the San Jose invasion, an attempt to bring back to Buenos Aires with them a strong American group for the Argentine open championship next January, seems in a fair way to be accomplished, as Knox has started to get together a group for the purpose, and Pat Roark is also likely to head that way. Others who may take the trip are Jimmy Mills and William Post II, which would make up quite a team.

* * *

The victory of the Santa Barbara team in the National junior championship at Point Judith polo field, Narragansett Pier, last Sunday, proved distinctly that the growth of the game in California has reached a point where it is once more of real importance, and then even without the stars of Midwick, the movie metropolis can turn out players of real importance to the game. Charles N. Jackson, Jr., the organizer of the trip, with his associates, J. R. Tyrrell-Martin, Harry East, and Alexander Bullock, showed polo worthy of the previous winners of the junior. The junior play has grown much in stature since the abrogation of the rule that no player of more than six-goal handicap could compete, and has included several internationalists, especially among the United States Army teams. Another successful feature of the juniors was the return to Point Judith, a famous polo center many years ago, but which has lapsed from its prominent position during the past decade or two.

The play proved so popular last week, that the Rhode Island resort will doubtless be very much in evidence next season, as already plans are being made to build up a series of tournaments which will bring back the glories of New England polo once more, when Myopia, Dedham and Point Judith rivalled Cedarhurst and Meadow Brook as entertainers of champions.

## Joe Abrams in Final Of Maine Tennis Play

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—Tiny Joe Abrams, New York, continued his brilliant drive through Maine championship tennis opposition yesterday by reaching the finals in men's singles and doubles divisions.

The little Tulan University player defeated Alvah Sulloway of Concord, N. H., a Harvard player, 8—0, 6—0, 6—3, to meet Donald Hawley, Orange, N. J. seeded second, in today's match for the singles crown. Hawley defeated Robert Decker, Mimi, Fla. 6—2, 6—6, 6—4.

## Merry Go Round Going a Round

*By the Associated Press*

Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 13

Beatrice baseball fans were still slightly dazed today over what they saw last night.

Fairbury, in a Nebraska State League game with Beatrice, used three pitchers in the first two innings. The trio didn't allow a single hit but walked eight Beatrice batters and hit three batsmen to force in six runs.

Then the last hurler—Tony Johnson—settled down and won the ball game 12 to 6. To further bewilder the shocked fans the Beatrice infield handled five double plays.

## Sports Mirror

*By The Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Heinie Manush, Washington, and Paul Waner, Pittsburgh, led major leagues in batting with marks of .387 and .373 respectively.

## Tiller Talk

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 13—As the 1937 edition of Marblehead Race Week still falls short of record-breaking proportions, the Corinthian Yacht Club, holding its second role of her three-day series, feels confident of bettering the American mark of 401 boats set last year by the Boston Yacht Club during Race Week.

Perfect weather conditions existed at the start this afternoon as the racers gathered at the outside and inside starting lines in preparation of unwinding the marine jumble until finally class by class wends its way off on its various courses thence to return to the starting point.

Yesterday's races were marked by strong southwest winds prevailing at the start and then dropping after the racers were under way. Many of the careful skippers were caught with heavy and flat heavy weather canvas and took a trimming from their less cautious yachting brethren. Great gray clouds covered the warm rays of the sun and the swash from the sea tangle of racing yachts sent sprays spuming over the bows giving their crews a cold wetting.

Fortunately for the skippers, threatening weather which has prevailed between the morning and afternoon races every day this week, has cleared for the afternoon starting time of the fleet. Unfortunately, for the Eastern and Boston Yacht Clubs, hoping to break the mark of 401 yachts, this threatening weather before race time has kept many of the boats at anchor.

* * *

Rumors floating around the harbor that this is the last Race Week for South Shore yachtsmen are still unfounded, although they are becoming stronger every day. Thoughts have it that yachtsmen north of Nahant to Newburyport will race at Marblehead and South Shore and Boston yachtsmen would race off City Point under the auspices of the Boston Yacht Club.

* * *

It is said that Boston yachtsmen have for years been trying to break away from Marblehead Week because of the tremendous number of boats that spoil real competitive racing. There has been only one class, and that a small-numbered class—that has openly stated they would not go to Marblehead, and that is the Massachusetts Bay 15-footers from South Boston.

There have been complaints about the weather encountered off the Head, and such reports state that it is not safe for the small yachts to race.

* * *

Such rumors seem to have taken an entirely too brisk turn in the naval affairs of the Head. Started last winter by one of the Boston newspaper men, it was merely an idea of one of the members of the Boston Yacht Club, who said, "How nice it would be if we had a regatta at City Point some year." In the old days the Boston Yacht Club held opening regattas at their City Point station.

From that stage, the rumors have, of course, grown. However, it is safe to say at this time that these thoughts are merely rumors, and that Marblehead Race Week will continue in the future as New England yachtsmen's chief regatta, the one to which every yachtsman, young and old, look forward to every year.

**Head Winds:** Frances Waterman finally broke Harold S. Wheelock's winning streak in the Q Class yesterday with her Robin by 'picking up 10 seconds of down-the-wind spinnaker work for the canno... . . . Charles Francis Adams chalked up his second win of the week with his Thisbe by beating Charles Curtis's Ellen in the Eight Meter Class . . . Charlie Moody by dogged efforts finally crashed through Bob Thayer's winning streak with Edmund Gabriel's Rebel by giving the R Class leader a dose of one minute back wash . . . George Rolt seems to be ready for a snappy challenge to Speedy next week in the Quincy Challenge series for he won his fourth straight race by tillering Hosea White's Oriental to a two-minute win over Leslie Rawding's Nipper . . .

Proving that yesterday's win was no mistake, Harry Bloomfield again helmed his 30-square-meter Roosevelt Bowl champion, Lill Singva, to victory over 12 of the Squeak class . . . Arthur Shuman finished second . . . Eric Sheppard picked up his first win of Race Week with his Jacknapes III at the same time defeating 16 other young skippers in the M-B class . . .

Bob Dalrymple, former Dartmouth miler, repeated his outstanding triumph in the Indian class yesterday in beating 33 of the leading inside line class to the finish . . . Charles Graf finished second and Walter Hallett with his Ace third . . .

Vic Gookin sailed Imalone to a minute victory over his brother Vin sailing Doc Ormsby's Imwithu in the Yankee Dory Class . . . Another champion, Billy Aicardi, chalked up his fourth victory in the Snipe Class which boasts 23 of the international class . . . Donald and Dave Kent, after two successive defeats by Burns Curry, sailed their Winabout. Why Not to win over 30 of the fast growing class. Why not?

Wendell Adams Davis.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 70 | 30 | .700 |
| Boston | 59 | 41 | .590 |
| Chicago | 60 | 44 | .577 |
| Detroit | 57 | 43 | .570 |
| Cleveland | 46 | 51 | .474 |
| Washington | 45 | 53 | .459 |
| St. Louis | 43 | 57 | .430 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 69 | .296 |

Results Aug. 12

Boston 12, New York 10.
New York 6, Boston 3.
Detroit 11, Chicago 8.
Chicago 4, Detroit 4. (10 innings.)
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 0.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 4.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 65 | 37 | .637 |
| New York | 58 | 43 | .574 |
| St. Louis | 53 | 44 | .546 |
| Pittsburgh | 53 | 47 | .530 |
| Boston | 49 | 54 | .476 |
| Cincinnati | 41 | 57 | .418 |
| Brooklyn | 45 | 59 | .404 |
| Philadelphia | 42 | 62 | .404 |

Results Aug. 12

Boston 4, New York 4
Pittsburgh 10, Chicago 6
Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 2
Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 3
Only games scheduled.

## And Talking of... Shuffleboard

By R. Medford Dowd
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

A Tale of the Sea

LONDON—"I should think this game has quite a future—on shore, of course—and all that sort of thing," said the young man, as we handed over our suffleboard "pushers" to the next pair at the game and sank with relief into a couple of deck chairs. Of course, that let me in.

"My dear boy," I replied (it is only at high-noon when crossing the Atlantic that I talk in this paternal fashion) "the game had its future on shore 500 years ago." "Go on," said the young man. Now, that phrase is really English slang for "Is that so?" but I interpreted it literally. And on I went. With the sea gulls wheeling overhead, obviously too deeply interested to fly away, and the propellers threshing their foamy path through miles and miles of bright blue ocean.

"In its name derivation and main characteristic," I began, reminding myself very much of Stephen Leacock's informative traveler, Mr. Harold Borus, "the popular steamboat game of shuffleboard (which consists in propelling flat wooden disks along the deck with a long-handled "pusher" so that they slide onto the numbered squares of X target painted on the planks) is the best-known survival of a pastime with which English men and women were wont to amuse themselves away back in the fifteenth century. Only then it was called shovel-board and was essentially an indoor amusement. In fact, it was a sort of bad weather or winter evening's consolation for the disappointed bowler (bows being "the" game in these days); and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, shuffleboard came to occupy much the same position in homes that billiards and table tennis do today."

The young man stirred uneasily.

"In those times," I went on, "shuffleboard was, in fact, a game played on a table. Some table. A table that might be as much as 40 feet long, built with the most scrupulous care. Some shuffleboard had surfaces made of 250 separate sections of oak, glued together with such nicety that the metal disks used could slide along the polished top as though they were on ice. Such tables were generally about 3½ feet wide, and the players, who were provided with flat metal weights, shoved these disks along with sufficient force to propel them the whole length of the table. The shovel-board had an honored place in the hall of England's stately homes and could be laden with good things when the hospitable host was entertaining."

"A good idea," said the young man, opening his eyes. "Its very kind of you."

**Ye Olde Time Playes**

Delighted at having stimulated his interest in antiquarian sporting subjects, I replied, "Not at all. Now I will tell you how the game was played."

"The aim of the shovel-board player was to make the disk he shoved hang actually over the edge of the far end of the table without toppling into a basket thoughtfully provided underneath to catch it. The successful achievement of this feat earned three points, and two were secured by bringing the disk to rest between the end of the table and a line drawn three or four inches from, and parallel to, the end. A second line was marked four feet from the end, and if the player shoved his disk beyond this but not over the other line, he scored one.

If only two players were competing, the game was usually for 11 points up. As we ocean-going shuffleboarders of the present day can really imagine, a part of the game's finesse related to knocking one's opponent's disks off the board while scoring with one's own—as is the charming habit in modern shuffleboard."

**"Shove Ha'penny" Through the Ages**

"More more than a hundred years, shovel-board enjoyed great popularity as one of the exceedingly few games of skill that men and women could play together in those days. And then it went out of favor. Driven out by the Civil War and the spread of Puritanism. The subsequent rise of billiards as a domestic amusement prevented its return.

The direct ancestor of shovel-board, known as "slide-groat" or "shovel groat," has, however, persisted right through the ages and, as "Shove ha'penny" is popular, not only in the rustic communities of England, but in many urban rendesvous as well. Like darts, the game has spread from the village inn to social clubs and other places where formerly the merest mention of it would have caused a shudder. They shove a cunning ha'penny now in Mayfair and Pall Mall.

**Pall Mall**

The young man started, rubbed his eyes and struggled to rise to his feet.

"In fact the name Pall Mall, I said; throwing myself upon him, thrusting him back into his chair and sitting on his chest "is derived from a game that flourished at the same time as shovel-board. It can be described as an off-shoot of golf and the direct ancestor of croquet. The rules—alas!—have not been handed down to posterity and all we know of the details of play is that mallets were used to propel small wooden balls through hoops ranged on a course almost half a mile in length.

The scheme, apparently, was to go round, as it were, in the fewest possible number of strokes; and the climax of the game occurred (appropriately) at the end of the journey, where the player had to loft his ball through an iron ring called the "pass," which was suspended from a pole at a height well above the striker's head. That must often have given the opposition a chance to atone for an inferior performance through the hoops."

At this point the young man succeeded in disengaging himself. He rushed away, and at first I thought he was going to dive straight into the sea. Instead, however, he dived one of the long-handled shuffleboard "pushers" and made his way back with a strange, cat-like tread, a look of set purpose on his face. But unfortunately I could not stay to play shuffleboard with him.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"Life at sea has its trials."

## Gerin Cameron Defeats Grant In Rye Tennis

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta atom and a member of this year's Davis Cup team, was eliminated in the third round of the eastern grass courts singles championship yesterday by Gerin Cameron of Tulsa, Okla., 6—3, 8—6, in a stunning upset.

Grant was the third member of the squad to be eliminated from the singles at the Westchester Country Club. Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., alternate on the cup squad, was beaten by Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, in the second round earlier in the week and Gene Mako, cup doubles player, defaulted in the second round of the singles. Frankie Parker of Milwaukee and New York is the only cup player still in the tourney.

Vying with Grant's defeat for attention in yesterday's play was Alice Marble's victory over Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, in the semifinals of the women's singles. The blonde Los Angeles girl swept Mme. Henrotin, the defending titleholder, off the court to win in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0. It was the only women's singles matches of the day.

**Marble-Fabyan Team Wins**

In a women's doubles quarterfinal match, Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, Mass., defeated Grace Barber and Norma Taubele of New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Punituru Nakano of the Japanese Davis Cup team eliminated Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., in a third-round match, 6—2, 6—4. Nakano played his best tennis of the tournament and exhibited a bewildering collection of shots. Francis X. Shields, movie actor and former Davis Cup player, won the other men's singles match over Lewis Wetherell of Santa Ana, Calif. Shields was forced to three sets but won 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Don Budge and Mako ran into stiff doubles competition when they encountered Julius Heldman, the 1936 national junior champion, and Owen Anderson of Los Angeles. The youthful pair had the Wimbledon champions at match point in the second and forced Budge and Mako to the limit before they won 5—7, 11—9, 7—5.

**Oklahoma Boy Steadier**

Grant, third ranking United States amateur, fell before a player whose lone claim to fame heretofore was the position of runnerup in the intercollegiate championship. But Cameron using smashing shots along the sideline varied with Grant's own pat-ball technique was more than a match for the tiny southerner.

All through the match Cameron was the steadier of the two. Grant had him on the run in the second set, 3-0, but Cameron changed tactics. He came to the net frequently to smash the ball past the southerner and rallied to 3-5. Bitsy went to set point in the ninth game, but Cameron forced him into two errors and brought the game to deuce. Again Grant went to advantage only to lose the game on netted balls. Then in the 12th game he missed again on set point, when Cameron stormed to the net.

The plucky southerner rallied again in the final game, coming from 15—40 to deuce, but the advantage went to Cameron on a sparkling placement and Grant lost the match when he netted off his backhand.

Grant encountered another upset in the doubles when he and Sabin were beaten, 6—3, 6—4, in the third round by Charles Carr of Los Angeles and Henry M. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif. Bobby Riggs of Hollywood, Calif., and Bernard Coghlan, another Californian, were trimmed in the doubles by John McDiarmid, Princeton University professor from Fort Worth, Texas, and Hendrix, 6—3, 8—6, to complete a day of upsets.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland will play her semifinal match with Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles today, while Parker meets Hal Surface of Kansas City, Mo., in the men's quarterfinals.

**Hockey Star Golfer**

CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 13 (CP)—The Maritime Provinces amateur golf championship last night hung between a ruddy-topped National League hockey player and a tall, lanky New Glasgow (N. S.) golfer, as Pete Kelly, Detroit Red Wings front-liner, and Hip Ross headed for today's final. The 36-hole match will be played over the Belvedere Links here. Kelly broke into the final by defeating Hal Connor, Halifax youth, 5 and 2. Ross came in when Don Raimnie, a clubmate of Connor, was defeated 4 and 3.


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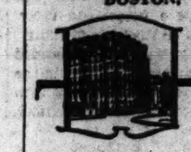

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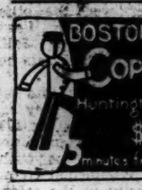

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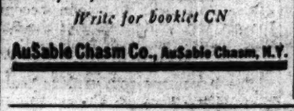


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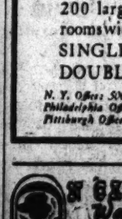

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# The Home Forum



## The Curlicue Sign

IT WAS the large black sign with the white lettering embellished with curlicues that introduced me to Lon Haskins. The elm tree, from which the sign hung, spread fan-wise high in the air and dwarfed his little cottage which, except in the late afternoon, was almost continually in the big tree's shade.

The elm tree and the cottage were in sharp contrast to each other; the first was a magnificent specimen, the second was a very much down-at-the-heel affair. The passing motorist with an eye for "quaint houses" would never have given this cottage a fleeting thought, for, like its owner, its lines did not conform to the popular standards of beauty. A coat of paint might have made one forget appearances, but paint and its clapboarded walls had been strangers within current memory.

Tradition has it, however, that Lon, under the purse-loosening spell of securing a bargain, once purchased enough paint of varying hues to drench his absorbent cottage. Either the voraciousness of the clapboards, or the opportunity to turn over his paint some weeks later at a handsome profit, convinced him that the cottage might continue to defy the elements as it was for some years to come.

* * *

LITERATURE IN ITS TIME has recorded some strange signs, but the legend displayed in half-effaced letters on the swinging sign needs a Dickens to do proper justice to its unusual association of ideas. Certainly it was a complete index to its owner's interests, recreation, and livelihood; and it catalogued them in the exact order of their importance in his eyes. From top to bottom it read:

U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT
SOLD AND EXCHANGED

ANTIQUES

GLADIOLUSES AND
VEGETABLES

The legend proved irresistible, and under the guise of being interested in antiques I knocked at the cottage door. The last generation would have characterized Lon as a trader. His shrewd, twinkling eyes, peering from under a narrow beetling forehead, and his prominent nose gave one the impression that he had either just completed a successful bargain or was just about to do so. Like many others of advancing years who live on country by-ways, Lon carried [illegible] clothes, and I suspect that he [illegible] which as he considered paint for his cottage.

* * *

Those who know anything about "traders" will tell you that next in importance to having a "strong head for a bargain" the trader must be a collector. Lon was a collector with a vengeance. He lived among his multitudinous collections, slept with them, and ate with them. Even on cold winter evenings he sat in an indescribable antique and toasted his feet in the oven of what must have been the ugly ancestor of that giant wood range around which revolved the farm life of another century. Lon collected and collected, and, like the fabulous royal collections of India, nothing ever seemed to depart from his hoard.

I was told by one who had known him for many years that once in his younger days when he sold the predecessor of this cottage, generosity had prompted him to leave with the new owner sundry precious articles of minor value and in more or less dilapidated condition. Lon's regret must have hardened upon the pathetic when he reflected what he had done, and great must have been his joy when he was retained by the new owner—for a fee—to transport the miscellaneous assortment to a dump. The greater part of the two loads that he drew away in his dilapidated wagon found its way again to the overburdened shelves and corners of Lon's new abode.

What might have been the cottage parlor in more prosperous days was Lon's salon of specialties. Here, the finest specimens of his bizarre collection were kept. In the most prominent place, between the two windows that faced the door, stood the cushioned seat of that classic equipage known as a "buggy," complete with whip in socket and lamps that might have gladdened a cabby. To the right of the seat, a stocky parlor organ with a broken bellows lifted its bulk to the ceiling, and to the left an arsenal of Civil War blunderbusses leaned indifferently against the wall, ready to slide with a clatter to the floor when an unsuspecting guest trod on a loose floor board. A square gingerbread table occupied the center of the room, and crowding its narrow top were collections of old photographs, tintypes, and way-bills of a railroad that no longer ran, a jar of hatpins, cards of silk buttons from every resplendent social organization for miles around, yellowed newspapers and journals, an ancient book or two, and perhaps a map and a few worthless prints.

A catalogue would hardly do justice to the imposing collection in other parts of the cottage. There were two spinning wheels (in part), match boxes, boxes of square nails, iron hinges, lanterns, carriage steps, a pair of oyster grappling tongs (broken), cartridge boxes, bits of colored glass, bottles, tin cups, broken tools, and all the flotsam and jetsam left by the high tides of another day and age, most of it valueless.

But precious as these articles were to him, he would have traded them all for stamps he did not have, and—strange to say—he had a good collection.

* * *

LON LIVED HUMBLY. He arose with his few chickens, tended his only companion, an over-indulged horse, and worked his garden, peddling his few flowers and vegetables to his neighbors in the village. Although a former tenant had wired the house for electricity, Lon had sold the fixtures, and nightfall found him preparing his evening meal with the aid of a smoky lamp. Politics and world cataclysms did not disturb him, for he could not read; although a skillful technique hid his inability from chance acquaintances, and old friends were careful not to place him in embarrassing situations.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN several years since he had an unexpected opportunity to sell the cottage under the big elm. The boards of the cottage have drunk deeply of white paint. At night its newly decorated interior is ablaze with light. A radio entirely severs the link with the past. The old horse, the wagon, and the precious "antiques" have left its precincts forever; and, worst of all, the black sign with its strange legend is swinging miles away on another elm, summoning the people of another hamlet to barter their keepsakes with Lon Haskins.

F. W. S.

## *Flotilla*

THE storm is past and, in the sky,
The cloud flotilla, weighing anchor,
Begins to move across the sea of blue.
Moving steadily, with slow grace,
From west to east,
It proudly passes in review
Before the watching sun.

RUTH E. PUFFER

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By courtesy of Smith College Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*La Blonde Gasconne: A Painting by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot*

ALTHOUGH [illegible] Corot [illegible] in 1875, this artist's [illegible] as a painter was [illegible] when [illegible] enhanced his reputation as a painter of nature. His manner of depicting pleasant woodland scenes was gracious, delicate, and refreshing. It required no concentration from the spectator and seemed to impart a feeling of relaxation, a tranquil detachment from everyday life which people needed in days of crowded city life and increasing industrialism. The Corot landscape provided a means of escape. There are many people who turn to the arts for such satisfaction.

With the passage of years, the ephemeral qualities of an artist, which may have won material success for him, are seen to fade. Only the profounder, more stalwart characteristics hold up through time and change. Today, critics have reacted emphatically to the more successful category of Corot's output, to the point perhaps of unjust exaggeration. And writers, like the gifted and witty Clive Bell of London, go so far as to consider Corot a sort of dual personality, turning out "fluffy idylls" on the one hand, and "masterpieces" on the other. To the second category belong the splendid portraits of which "La Blonde Gasconne" of the Smith College Museum of Art is a good example.

In these portraits Corot sought to portray the young models in terms of a simplified design based on a few, well-chosen details, such as the lines of contour, the pattern of dress, the suggestion of form. It was done with consciousness and with a taste for the factors of composition in pictures which enrich the pattern and endow it with vitality and distinction. Thus, the artist could make a simple peasant girl seem as dignified and appealing as a Greek goddess, and far more imposing than the pseudo-classical nymphs in his poetic woodland scenes. For being classical is not a question of subject matter; it relates to the method, the problem, the state of mind of the artist. Painters of today, benefiting by accomplishments of masters of the past and applying modern theories of plastic form and logical construction, feel a kinship with such concentrated performance.

This canvas is not dated, but it was painted about 1850 in Corot's studio on the Quai Voltaire in Paris.

D. A.

## *Enchanted Island in Maine*

WILD rose, black-eyed Susan, and pink clover;
The whisper of the sea.
Oh, how my cup of joy is running over
In such good company!

The island pines go marching down the ledge
To meet the coming tide—
A winding path along the water's edge,
Where pixie rabbits hide.

Green fields lie warm and fragrant in the sun,
The queen's lace white as spray—
I am so young that life has just begun
At dawn of every day.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

## Japanese Lady in Seville

THE Andalusians say, "Whoever has not seen Seville has not seen *maravilla*" (a wonder). The thick clumsy walls of the Alcazar enwrap the gorgeous, delicate interior like a sweet pomegranate which has a rough outside but delicate beauty within. The superb beauty of the Saracen art in palaces we saw later at the Alhambra, so what is described here will be only about the beauty of the garden which is also a relic of the Arabs who once ruled over this place. The hero of the Arabian Nights rested in such a garden as this.

A garden of the Arabian style is full of small paths with the sweet, suffocating fragrance of jasmine, and it is difficult to see through the intermingling branches of bushes that have lustrous leaves like southern plants; so every time we turn a corner, we are sometimes surprised with heaps of dazzling red flowers, and sometimes with the leaves of ferns trembling with dewdrops in unexpected gloomy grottoes. And at the end of such a small path there is a maze made of hedges of myrtle, a garden labyrinth. The evergreen myrtle trees, with small leaves like a box tree, are trimly pruned, and the thick dark green hedges, nearly five feet in height, stand in range barring our passage, and in the middle of the maze there is a fountain like liquified crystal where, I was told, an ancient queen used to take a bath under blue sky. It is the custom of the Northern people to confine themselves within stuffy rooms, but the beauties of the South played with water, breaking the reflections of white clouds. . . .

The narrow path soon comes back below the high palace. There is an iron gate intertwined with jasmine, and two watchmen in black enamel helmets, in seeming ancient style, guarded the entrance to the subway, half asleep. Going a little farther down we found an oblong pool. The dark subway which we entered is said to be the secret passage to the golden tower which stands on the shore of the river far away from the Alcazar.—From "Japanese Lady in Europe," by HASUKO ICHIKAWA (Mrs. Sanki Ichikawa) (New York: Dutton).

## An English Lad From The Island of Nevis

THE capital and *chef-lieu* of Saint Croix is Frederksted; or, as the natives call it, "West End." From the tourist's point of view it has little to offer in the way of attractions, though with its pastel-tinted dwellings, its low doorways opening on courtyards gay with flowers, its thick-walled warehouses whose dim interiors offer a grateful retreat from the heat and blinding sun-glare, it is a very tropical-looking and pictorial little town.

Here, shortly before the outbreak of the American Revolution, an English lad from the British island of Nevis sat on a high stool in the counting-house of Nikolas Cruger, bent over the ponderous ledgers. He must have been an extraordinarily competent youngster, for his employer going abroad, he was left in charge of the business when he was only fifteen. . . . When the great hurricane of 1772 devastated the island he wrote such a vivid account of the disaster to friends in New York that they, impressed by his ability and literary talent, made it possible for him to complete his education on the main land, at King's College, now Columbia University. His subsequent career proved the truth of the adage "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," for, had it not been for the great wind which wrecked Saint Croix in the eighteenth century, the United States would not have been guided through one of its most troublous and trying periods by a statesman and financial genius named Alexander Hamilton.—From "Aerial Odyssey," by E. ALEXANDER POWELL (New York: Macmillan).

## "Why art thou disquieted?"

THE Psalmist has questioned, much as some of us might do today (Psalms 42:11): "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me?" Also (Psalms 43:2), "Why go I mourning because of the oppression of the enemy?"

Candid answers to these questions usually show that fear in one of its many forms is the cause of disquietude, worry, foreboding apprehension. Job remarked (Job 3:25), "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me." We today sometimes invite the things we dread by allowing the melancholy specters of failure, poverty, illness, or mental depression to occupy our thoughts. The Psalmist advanced this remedy (Psalms 42:11): "Hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God."

The Apostle John gave us the familiar remedy for fear when he said (I John 4:16, 18): "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. . . . There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, refers to this practical Scriptural text several times in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures;" and on quoting it on page 410 she specifies, "Here is a definite and inspired proclamation of Christian Science." On page 494 she writes: "Our Master cast out devils (evils) and healed the sick. It should be said of his followers also, that they cast fear and all evil out of themselves and others and heal the sick."

In order to cast out fear from our consciousness, it is well to check up on one day's activities and note how frequently and unnecessarily the word "fear" and its synonyms are used. For instance, one may say, "I am afraid it will rain!" Yet what is fear? Almost every thinking person admits it is a figment of the imagination; that it is concerned with something which has not yet happened; that it is a blustering pretense. These suggested menaces bring with them their own morbid mental pictures of possible disaster, fearsome superstition, dread anticipation. In the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 586), Mrs. Eddy defines "fear" in part as "anxiety; ignorance; error; desire; caution."

As we carefully examine this definition, and apply our understanding of spiritual law as revealed in Christian Science, we may, in large measure, eliminate the mesmerism of pretentious misgivings from our thought and daily experience. Anxiety is composed of lack of trust in God, which in turn makes for worry and fretfulness. Faith in God, gratitude for present good, spiritual love constantly expressing itself, dispel anxiety, and establish the divine assurance of happiness and health.

The fear occasioned by ignorance is destroyed by knowledge of God and of man as His complete manifestation. Spiritual understanding and accomplishment dissipates ignorance and the train of predicaments which ignorance often brings. Communion with God, good, brings peace and reinstates harmony.

Honestly facing fear as error, as that which it is wrong to cherish or to harbor as inevitable, helps to eradicate it, for no Christian would willingly entertain fear if it were recognized as sin. The Bible teaches the power of God, and the same divine authority which saved those who trusted in Him from the fiery furnace and from shipwreck, is here today revealed in Christian Science as omnipresent Love. Is there anything to fear in the allness of good?

It is readily seen that wrong desire causes fear. All right thoughts come from God, and the desire to do right is blessed and bears fruit in health and concord. We should strive to relinquish misstatements and suggestions which would turn us aside from desiring good alone. Sincere, honest desires may safely be left in God's care; He will purify and fulfill them.

One student of Christian Science gained courage and security of purpose on discovering that "caution" was included in Mrs. Eddy's definition of "fear." Undue timidity, hesitation, faint-heartedness, were seen to be forms of weakness, deterrents to progress. Decisive reliance on God antidotes this negative attitude, invigorates existence, and inspires confidence.

Sin, fear, disease, are evolved from the belief of life in matter, from a false material sense of existence governed by material laws. Christian Science reveals the universe as spiritual, governed by Spirit, God. "Our false views of matter perish as we grasp the facts of Spirit," Mrs. Eddy tells us in Science and Health (p. 281); and many students have had proof of this, thus gaining the assurance that in proportion as we recognize God as Love, of which man is the active, visible expression, we lose the beliefs arising from the supposition that matter has life or intelligence. God is man's Life, governing every activity of His ideas by immutable, unlabored law. Does not this fact bring us quietness and right expectancy? One who joyously accepts the perfection normal to spiritual man has no abnormal fear of future difficulties.

"Hope thou in God"! Obedience to this command allays fear. Some of the synonyms for hope are, to confide, trust, rely, lean upon. We may go forward with confidence and trust. We may rely on God and find freedom from disquieting fears and torments. We may lean upon God and find that He is indeed the health of our countenance. Precious are those moments when hope in God replaces fear, leading us to holiness, health, and harmony!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

## *Confidence*

THE summer sky grows dark with threatened rain,
And gulls sweep inland hurriedly and low;
But through the meadow, warmth and sunlight rest
In patches where the tiger lilies grow.

Skies cannot dull their gay vermilion heads,
Or winds, that bring the seagulls' warning cry—
And, half-amused, they turn themselves to hear
The fretful thunder clouds go stamping by!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

## „Przecz sobą trwożysz duszo moja?"

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

DZIŚ wielu z nas daje sobie to samo pytania, które zadawał psalmista: „Przecz się smucisz, duszo moja? a przecz sobą trwożysz we mnie?" (Psalm 42:12) i „Przecz smutno chodzę dla ucisnienia od nieprzyjaciela?" (Psalm 43:2).

Szczera odpowiedź na powyższe pytania zwykle dowodzi, że strach w każdej z wielorakich swoich form jest przyczyną niepokoju udręki i złych przeczuć. Iob powiada: „strach, któregom się lękał, przyszedł na mię" (Iob 3:25). I my nieraz ściągamy na się rzeczy, których się lękamy, pozwalając ponurym widmom zawodu, ubóstwa, choroby i przygnębienia zaprzątać myśli nasze. Psalmista miał na nie środek: „Miej w Bogu nadzieję albowiem go jeszcze będę wysławiał, gdyż on jest wielkim wybawieniem twarzy mojej i Bogiem moim" (Psalm 42:12) (Z ang. przekładu Biblii).

Apostoł Jan mówiąc: „Bóg jest miłością, i kto mieszka w miłości, mieszka w Bogu, i Bóg w nim. . . . W miłości niema bojaźni, lecz miłość doskonała precz odpędza bojaźń" (Z I Listu Jana 4:16, 18) dał dobrze znany środek na strach. Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, w swym podręczniku "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.) powołuje się nieraz na ten oto pozwalający się stosować tekst Pisma św. Przytoczywszy go powiada: „W nim mamy określone i natchnione obwieszczenie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej" (str. 410). W innym zaś miejscu Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Nauczyciel nasz wypędzał diabły (zło) i uzdrawiał chorych. O idących jego śladem należałoby też mówić, iż wypędzają strach i wszelkie zło tak z siebie jak i innych i uzdrawiają chorych" (str. 494).

Aby wypędzać strach ze swej świadomości dobrze jest czynić przegląd swoich czynności w ciągu dnia i zdawać sobie sprawę z tego, jak często i niepotrzebnie używamy słowa strach i jego synonimów. Gdyby ktoś naprzykład powiedział—boję się, że będzie deszcz!—pytamy, a cóż to jest bojaźń? Każdy myślący człowiek zgodzi się zapewne, że bojaźń jest urojeniem wyobraźni, że dotyczy czegoś, co się jeszcze nie stało, i że jest chełpliwym tylko urosczeniem. Podobnym groźnym sugestiom towarzyszą właściwe im niezdrowe obrazy mentalne motliwego nieszczęścia, niebezpiecznego zabobonu, okropnego przeczucia. W glosariuszu Science and Health Mrs. Eddy daje określenie strachu i między innymi powiada, że strach—to „bojaźń; nieświadomość; błąd; pożądanie; ostrożność" str. 586).

Jeżeli pilnie rozważymy określenie to i zastosujemy swoje rozumienie prawa duchowego, objawionego w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, to ze swej myśli i życia codziennego w dużym stopniu usuniemy mesmeryzm urosczonych obaw. Trwogę wytwarza brak ufności w Boga, co z kolei wywołuje udrękę i gniewliwość. Wiara w Boga, wdzięczność za dobro, które mamy, i nieustannie przejawiająca się miłość duchowa rozpraszają trwogę i ustalają boską pewność szczęścia i zdrowia.

Poznanie Boga i człowieka jako zupełnego przejawu Bożego wniwecz obraca strach jako skutek nieświadomości. Duchowe zrozumienie i zastosowanie go rozprasza nieświadomość i powiązane z nią stany. Przestawanie z Bogiem, dobrem, przynosi pokój i przywraca harmonię.

Gdy istotnie przekonani jesteśmy, że strach jest błędem, którego nie powinno się żywić, jako czegoś nieuniknionego, pomaga to nam wykorzenić go, żaden bowiem Chrześcijanin dobrowolnie nie żywiłby strachu, skoro uznano go za grzech. Biblia naucza mocy Bożej i ta sama moc boska, która ufających w Nią wybawiła z pieca ognistego i rozbitego okrętu, dziś została objawiona w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej jako Miłość wszechobecna. Czyż we wszystkości dobra może być coś, co mogłoby powodować strach?

Rzeczą jest jasną, że niewłaściwe pożądanie wywołuje strach. Wszystkie właściwe myśli przychodzą od Boga, a nasze pragnienie czynić dobrze sprowadza błogosławieństwa i wydaje owoce zdrowia i harmonii. Musimy dążyć do zaniechania fałszywych twierdzeń i sugestii, które odwracają nas od pragnienia tylko tego, co jest dobre; zaspokojenie zaś szczerych i uczciwych pożądań możemy pozostawić opiece Bożej a On je oczyści i zaspokoi.

Jeden ze studiujących Wiedzę Chrześcijańską odzyskał męstwo i świadomość pewności celu, a to wtedy, gdy zrobił odkrycie, że „ostrożność" jest jednym z określeń strachu, jakie podaje Mrs. Eddy. Wtedy to zbyteczna nieśmiałość, chwiejność i bojaźliwość okazały się tylko postaciami nieudolności, która tamuje postęp. Stanowcze poleganie na Bogu przysporzy mocy istnieniu i natchnie ufnością, bo przeciwdziała zaprzeczaniu dobra.

Grzech, strach i choroba—to skutki wierzenia w życie w materii, skutki fałszywego materialnego zmysłu istnienia zależnego od materialnych praw. Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia, że wszechświat jest duchowy i że nim rządzi Duch, Bóg. „Nasze fałszywe poglądy na materię wniwecz się obracają, kiedy pojmujemy fakty Ducha" pisze Mrs. Eddy w Science and Health (str. 281). Wielu ze studiujących Wiedzę Chrześcijańską doświadczyło, że w miarę uznawania Boga za Miłość, której czynnym i widzialnym wyrazem jest człowiek, pozbyło się wierzeń wynikających z przypuszczenia, że materia ma życie czyli inteligencję. Bóg jest Życiem człowieka. Przez niezmienne harmonijnie działające prawo rządzi On każdą czynnością Swoich idei. Czyż fakt ten nie daje nam spokoju i ufności? Kto radośnie uznaje doskonałość za normalny stan człowieka duchowego, ten nie będzie doznawał nienormalnego strachu co do przyszłych trudności.

„Miej w Bogu nadzieję!" Posłuszeństwo nakazowi temu uśmierza strach. Mieć nadzieję—znaczy dać wiarę, położyć zaufanie, spuścić się na kogoś, oprzeć się na kimś. Możemy iść naprzód z wiarą i ufnością, możemy spuścić się na Boga i uwolnić się od niepokojących obaw i męczarni. Możemy oprzeć się na Bogu i przekonać się, że jest On istotnie „wybawieniem twarzy" naszej. Drogocenne są chwile, kiedy nas wolnych od strachu prowadzi ku świętobliwości, zdrowiu i harmonii nadzieja na Boga!

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 24-25 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1937

# Rhode Island Track Manager Gets Warning

## Racing Division Forbids Employees to Influence Store Advertising

## O'Hara in Denial

### Newspaper Owner Called in Person Before the State Board

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13—The State Racing Division today warned Walter E. O'Hara, general manager of the Narragansett horse-racing park, that it would not tolerate use of track employees to force department stores into increasing their advertising in Mr. O'Hara's newspaper, the Star-Tribune.

In a formal statement, the chief of the racing division, Francis J. Tiernan, declared the division had in its possession copies of letters "which seemed to verify" the allegation that Mr. O'Hara was requiring track employees to boycott department stores which did not place sufficient advertising in the Star-Tribune, an afternoon newspaper.

Mr. Tiernan said that Mr. O'Hara had been summoned before him yesterday afternoon and given the warning in person. He also said that Mr. O'Hara strongly denied any such practice.

The action of the division followed a war between the Star-Tribune and several large department stores, in which the paper published resolutions of veterans' organizations and labor unions denouncing the stores for alleged "discrimination" against the Star-Tribune.

## State to List Detours Weekly

Massachusetts drivers need never see another detour sign.

Not that the detours won't be there, but from a list to be published each week by the State Department of Public Works, motorists can now plan trips on roads free from construction.

According to an announcement from Commissioner William F. Callahan, his department is publishing a list of all detours made necessary by repairs to highways throughout the State. These lists, he said, will be issued Fridays, and will be available to the public free of charge. They may be obtained by contacting the Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

The first list was issued today.

## 'Picture Train' To Connecticut

Air-conditioned cars are already being lined up in the South Station for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's "Picture Train" to Stonington, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 22.

In response to the demand of camera and sketching enthusiasts, the railroad has planned the Stonington trip for its third "Picture Train." Provinceton, Mass., was the destination of the first trip, and Newport, R. I., of the second.

The Stonington train will leave the South Station at 8:45 a. m., Back Bay, 8:49, Providence, 9:47 (daylight time), and is due in Stonington at 10:45 a. m. Returning the train will leave Stonington at 7:45 p. m., due in Providence 8:43, Back Bay 9:40 and South Station 9:45.

# President Signs Bill On N.E. Wage Compacts

**In Boston Today**

## Wage Compacts Bill Signed

President Roosevelt today signed a bill granting the consent of Congress to the minimum wage compact ratified by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, thus bringing to realization a plan for uniform wage laws that has absorbed the efforts of leading New England legislators for more than 10 years.

The President's action was considered a particular compliment to the New England compact, as drafted, due to th recent invalidation of the Washington state minimum wage law. Massachusetts as a pioneer in minimum wage laws had led the new move among groups of states to get together under labor compacts to enforce minimum wages. The minimum wage laws of the New England states in question are essentially identical with those of New York.

The compact as ratified by the three states has also been informally approved by representatives of at least six other states. The President's signature was all that was needed to establish the compact as an effective instrument.

Signatory states are Maine, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylavania. Federal concentration upon national labor legislation had temporarily brought the compact issue to a standstill unde the President revived that issue today in action highly acceptable to the New England states.

## Revere Dog Track Posts $30,000

Writs of attachment against the Wonderland greyhound racing track in Revere were withdrawn today following the posting with Lawrence J. Gillis, Revere tax collector, of some $30,000 in bonds guaranteeing payment of alleged delinquent 1936 taxes. The bonds were posted by the track owners as proof of good faith, pending hearing on a tax abatement appeal by the new appellate tax board.

The track owners explained that land adjacent to the track is taxed at a 6 and 7 cent rate, while track property is taxed at a 67 cent rate. They seek a lowered assessment, but point out that hearings have been delayed because of the change in tax abatement procedure inaugurated by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Mr. Gillis expressed satisfaction with the arrangement, stating that abatements are not under his jurisdiction and that his primary aim was to protect the $110,000 said to be owed Revere in back taxes. A similar amount is reputedly due Boston.

## California Figs And Melons Here

New green figs and Persian melons, both from California, are displayed in Boston markets this week-end. The melons, large, ripe and attractive in appearance, are selling for 75 cents to $1 apiece. Each will serve as many as eight persons. The figs are priced at 50 to 75 cents a dozen. Black mission figs are also available at 60 cents a dozen.

The New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture forecast today the largest crop of apples since 1933 and a 16 per cent increase in the Maine potato crop.

The apple crop was estimated at 9,072,000 bushels compared to 5,270,000 bushels harvested in 1936. Good crops of Tranparent, Wealthy, Duchess and McIntosh apples are expected, according to the report, but Baldwins, it said, will be only a moderate crop.

Native gravensteins are selling

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

## Cooler Breeze Fades Away

By mid-afternoon, even the 12-mile westerly wind, which held steady from early morning hours, failed to bring substantial relief to Boston, now in the tenth day of the hot spell. Temperature readings were 81 for noon; 83 for 1 p. m., and 84 for 2 p. m.

Blowing into Boston during the night, the wind sent the temperature down to 70, furnished apartment dwellers and nome owners alike with one of the most comfortable nights since the start of the hot weather.

The temperature this morning staged a slight rise, until at 11 o'clock it reached 82 degrees. Bostonians did not seem to mind, however, in view of the fact that the humidity did a nose-dive from the dizzy heights which it has maintained for the past 10 days.

The humidity stood at 52 this noon and, according to G. Harold Noyes, chief meterologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, is scheduled to drop even lower.

The westerly wind today accomplished what numberless showers and thunderstorms failed to do during the past week, and brought relief. In fact, according to the forecast, the wind is expected to cool the city further late today, with the sky partly cloudy.

## Police Marksmen Off to New York

The revolver team of the Boston Police Department will sail at 5:30 p. m. this evening on the S. S. New York of the Eastern Steamship Line for New York, to join in a championship revolver shooting match in which crack shots of police departments of many cities, towns and states east of the Mississippi will compete.

The contest will be in two parts. One event will be held at Teaneck, N. J., tomorrow afternoon, and the other at East Haven, Conn., on Sunday afternoon.

There are seven members of the Boston team, headed by Sergeant Edward Siebolt, ballistic expert of the police department.

## Bank Examiners Face 'Exams'

Examinations for bank examiners in the state department of banks and banking will be held next week to determine their fitness to hold their present positions, John J. Mahoney, secretary to Gov. Hurley, announced today.

Bank Commissioner William P. Husband said tests were made necessary because of numerous complaints on the work of the examiners.

## Somerville Lions Open Boys' Camp

Representatives of the city of Somerville, Mass., and its Lions Club will dedicate a camp for underprivileged boys on Sunday at Ossipee, N. H., in memory of William E. Copithorne, former head of the Somerville public welfare board.

The camp was opened last Saturday with 20 boys as its first occupants. Funds for the camp have been donated by the Lions Club, of which Mr. Copithorne was a trustee and charter member, and by the public. Members of the club have built a headquarters building and erected tents.

Among those scheduled to participate in exercises Sunday are Mayor Leslie Knox, of Somerville, and Mrs. Copithorne.

# Manufacturers Oppose Higher Wages in R. I.

## 35-Cent Minimum Scale for Women-Children Held Disastrous

## Hearing Is Held

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13—Fifty-six garment manufacturers of Rhode Island were on record today as firmly opposed to paying wages as high as 35 cents an hour to women and children in their employ.

They said that such a scale—amounting to $14 for a 40-hour week—would be the highest paid for this type of work in any state in the Union, would "wreck" their businesses and force 1100 workers into idleness.

They added that a 32½-cent scale would not work such hardships and asked Thomas F. McMahon, state director of labor, to make the lower figure obligatory.

Representatives of the workers countered at a hearing at the State House last night that such an attitude was "inhuman," since even the higher figure would scarcely be a living wage.

They said that a 35-cent minimum would average only $11 a week over a period of a year and would be but slightly better than present wages, which run from $5 to $10 a week and amount, they said, to "sweat shop" conditions.

**35-Cent Minimum Asked**

They asked that a minimum of at least 40 cents an hour be fixed by Mr. McMahon.

The latter announced he would make a decision within 10 days.

M. C. Smith Jr. spoke in behalf of the manufacturers at the hearing last night. He was one of three employer-members of the wage board who submitted a majority report favoring a 32½-cent wage base. The majority recommended 35 cents as the hourly minimum.

Mr. Smith charged that if the minimum wage set by the majority was made mandatory by the Division of Labor it would wreck the industry, place more than 1100 persons out of work and make it impossible for the shops to obtain business because of the high labor costs.

"If we do not get any business, then the workers will not have any work," he said.

Mr. Smith declared that he personally communicated with 56 employers, employing 3316 workers, and they were opposed to the 35-cent wage.

He further stated that the manufacturers desired the state to await the proposed Federal wage-hour law, which would bring about uniform wages for the industry in all parts of the nation. He criticised the proposed Federal law, however, saying that the industry is so diversified that the setting up of a minimum wage for the industry as a whole, and not for each division, is not proper.

Mr. Smith declared a 35-cent minimum would be the highest paid in any state in the union. The 32.5-cent scale, he averred, would be higher than that in most states.

**Mr. Smith's Viewpoint Opposed**

The view expressed by Mr. Smith was opposed by all factions of organized labor. Spokesmen for the State Federation of Labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Community party joined in asking for a minimum that would be a "living wage."

William L. Connolly, president of the state Federation of Labor, charged that the employers were only interested in the practical side of the business and had forgotten the human side entirely. He said that a threat of the manufacturers to leave Rhode Island if the law was passed "would be answered by organized labor, who would follow them."

"If the unions do not make them pay a fair, living wage, then the Federal Government will catch up with them," he continued.

Other labor speakers included Michael Flaherty, chairman of the C. I. O. in Rhode Island; Salvator Camellio of the United Rubber Workers of the C. I. O.; William Ross of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who served on the minimum wage board; and Ann Burlak, secretary of the Rhode Island Communist party.

The labor men brought out that even under the 35-cent scale, the workers would average but $11 a week over a period of a year. The present scale of from $5 to $10 is

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

## Pilgrim Maid

Through a Plymouth Garden Gate

One of the Young Performers at the North Street Colonial Fair. Story and Picture on Page 10

# R. I. Milk Tinting Petition Goes To U. S. Appeal Court

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13—In a surprise move, Vermont milk dealers and Rhode Island distributors petitioned the Federal District Court here late yesterday to issue a restraining order to prevent the Rhode Island division of agriculture and conservation from coloring Vermont milk with a red vegetable matter.

Judge John C. Mahoney, however, refused to act on the petition, and referred the entire matter to the Federal Circuit Court in Boston, on the ground, he explained, that a state law is involved, and he desired the three jurists to rule on the question of the constitutionality of the statute.

The dairymen had previously announced that they intended to present the petition on Monday, and on the basis of this intention Gov. Robert E. Quinn instructed the agriculture division to cease placing the coloring in the non-Rhode Island milk until the law had been tested.

Although the petition was filed yesterday and there was indication that the question of law would not be decided for some time, Governor Quinn made it clear that he would not permit a second coloring.

Earlier this week agents of the Agriculture Department placed red coloring in milk from Bellows Falls (Vt.) dairies to encourage Rhode Island distributors to take up a surplus of 5000 quarts here.

## Timilty Plans To Visit Europe

Edward Fallon, superintendent of Boston police, has been designated by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty to act as commissioner during the latter's vacation.

The commissioner was granted permission last night by Gov. Charles F. Hurley to go to Europe for his vacation. Mr. Timilty plans to leave Sept. 15.

# Codman Hill Case Summary

As hearings in the Codman Hill case reached the end of the 8th consecutive week, the Finance Commission expressed hope today that all evidence in the investigation would be completed late this afternoon. A summary of the highlights of the case follows:

April 5, 1937—The City Council adopted an order introduced by Councilor John F. Dowd of Roxbury for an investigation by the Boston Finance Commission into contracts awarded by trustees of the George Robert White Fund, and by department heads, to the Codman Hill Construction Company.

Councilor Dowd charged that "at least $155,000 worth of unadvertised, non-competitive contracts" had been awarded to the Codman company.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, chairman of the trustees of the White Fund, replied: "There isn't the slightest vestige of truth in the charges made by Councilor Dowd."

April 20—The Fin Com voted to hire special counsel and investigate the affairs of the Codman Hill Company in connection with the White Fund and the city.

April 21—The Fin Com announced that George R. Farnum had been hired as special counsel at $200 a week to conduct the investigation. This was a surprise to political groups. Mr. Farnum, less than a year before, had acted as special counsel for the city—at Mayor Mansfield's behest—to conduct, with the corporation counsel and others, the city's suit against Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer under Mayor James M. Curley.

May 4—All books, records, documents, checks and other papers of the Codman Hill Company were reported to Boston police as stolen. William J. Driscoll, president of the company, and Thomas J. Flanagan, treasurer, stated the books had been taken from an "unlocked sedan," about midnight while they attended a party.

May 10—Attorney Farnum sought the aid of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty to locate the missing books.

May 12—At a special meeting of the Fin Com, Messrs. Driscoll and Flanagan repeated their account of the circumstances under which the books disappeared. Councilor Dowd reiterated charges that the books had been "deliberately stolen to protect this administration."

May 14—The Fin Com voted to file a petition in Suffolk Superior Court asking that Messrs. Driscoll and Flanagan be compelled to produce the missing books.

May 26—Judge Harold P. Williams, after hearing Messrs. Driscoll and Flanagan, ordered that the books of the Codman Hill Company be produced for the Fin Com by June 2.

June 2—Messrs. Driscoll and Flanagan failed to produce the books and records, and were ordered by Judge Williams to appear again in court and show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt.

June 9—Messrs. Driscoll and Flanagan found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Williams.

June 11—Messrs. Driscoll and Flanagan were fined $500 each and ordered confined in the Charles Street jail until they obeyed the court's order to produce the missing books, or until further order by the court.

June 23—Public hearings into the affairs of the Codman Hill Company were commenced by the Finance Commission in the City Council chamber.

July 1—After a petition for writ of error, filed by counsel of Messrs. Driscoll and Flanagan, had been denied by Judge Edward P. Pierce of the State Supreme Court, the defendants were committed to jail.

July 1 to July 15—City Auditor Charles J. Fox and a trustee of the White Fund; Eliot Wadsworth, a trustee; John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council and also a trustee; Roswell G. Hall, manager of real estate of the White Fund; and Edward W. Roemer, city building commissioner, were among the witnesses to testify.

July 16—Mayor Mansfield walked into the hearing and asked to be allowed to make a statement. Permission was denied and the Mayor was advised that he could present his case at a later date.

July 20—Edmund R. Mansfield, brother of the Mayor, was called to testify. Mr. Mansfield holds no city position.

July 20 to 29—As the Fin Com hearings continued, George L. Driscoll, clerk of the White Fund; Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association and a trustee of the fund; and Mr. Flanagan, released after 20 days in jail, were called as witnesses. Mr. Flanagan again reiterated statements previously made to the commission and to the court that he had "told the truth."

July 31—Attorney Farnum questioned Mr. Flanagan closely on cash withdrawals from the bank account of the Codman Hill Company of approximately $120,000. Mr. Flanagan was unable to shed any light on "the mystery."

Aug. 2—Mayor Mansfield appeared before the Commission and read a 25-page statement, followed by testimony.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

# Boston's Mayor Asks New Writ In Codman Case

## Seeks to Force Fin Com to Allow Examination of All Witnesses

## Hall Testifies

### Real Estate Manager of White Fund Denies Clerk's Statement

**BULLETIN**

Judge Williams denied the petition seeking immediate release of William J. Driscoll from Charles Street jail.

The court announced later he would end the indeterminate sentence under which the Codman Hill head is now serving and release him Aug. 31.

The Fin Com hearing adjourned to 2 p. m., Monday, in order to permit its counsel, George R. Farnum, to appear before Judge Harold P. Williams in Superior Court this afternoon to oppose a petition to vacate the commitment of William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill company, to Charles Street jail.

The Fin Com chose 2 p. m. Monday because the members must appear in Superior Court at 10 a. m. to answer the bill of complaint filed by Mayor Mansfield charging violation of the city charter in denying him the right to cross-examine witnesses.

In another surprise move, Mayor Mansfield went to the courts this morning for the third time in three days in his fight to have a voice in the Codman Hill Construction Company investigation and filed a petition in the Supreme Judicial Court for a writ of mandamus.

By this action, for which Judge Charles H. Donahue issued an order of notice returnable next Wednesday, the Mayor may disrupt plans of the Finance Commission to end the eight weeks of hearings on so-called "gift contracts" from the George Robert White Fund this afternoon, as the commission has announced.

Today's petition asks that the Fin Com be commanded by the court to permit the Mayor, or his counsel to ask any pertinent questions of himself or other witness in connection with the investigation; to offer pertinent evidence through witnesses; and to cross-examine witnesses other than those who have testified up to this date. Two days ago the Mayor filed a bill of complaint in the equity court charging violation of the city charter in the Fin Com denying him permission to cross-examine witnesses.

**Contradicts Clerk's Testimony**

Meanwhile, back at the Fin Com hearing in City Hall, Maj. Roswell G. Hall, manager of the real estate of the White Fund, contradicted testimony given July 26 by George R. Driscoll, clerk of the fund. Mr. Driscoll testified that he had been introduced to William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Company, by Major Hall and at that meeting was told that all the White Fund repair work was to go to the Codman Hill firm.

Major Hall, in direct examination by Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph T. Brennan, replied, "I did not, sir," when asked if he had made such a statement to the clerk. Under cross-examination by Attorney George R. Farnum, Fin Com counsel, he strengthened this to "I positively did not." He said he was unable to recall whether he had introduced the two men.

**Disclaims Draft Permit**

"As a matter of fact Codman Hill did get all the work, didn't it?" demanded Mr. Farnum.

"Yes, sir," the witness agreed without hesitation.

Major Hall testified he had never authorized Clerk Driscoll to draw the special draft of May 7 for $7678 as payment of the amount remaining due the Codman firm—later stopped by the Mayor's office. The witness said he never learned of the special draft until confronted with it when he was called to the stand several weeks ago.

This line of interrogation led to another surprise. Major Hall told the commission that he "always considered Mr. Driscoll the manager of the White Fund" and that he, himself served in an "advisory capacity."

**Withdraws Statement**

The witness admitted there had never been any vote of the trustees to this effect.

He then stated that it was his opinion that the trustees also considered Mr. Driscoll as the "real" manager of the fund. Asked how he thought the chairman of the fund (Mayor Mansfield) had reached this conclusion, and other trustees, cited name by name by Mr. Farnum, Major Hall retracted his conclusion.

"I recall that statement," he said finally.

## Television Due 'In Three Years'

Departing summer classes in radio script writing and program planning were told yesterday by Ralph Rogers, their instructor, to expect television "within three years." Mr. Rogers, former Boston newspaperman and head of a radio script writing agency, added that general acceptance of television will add to the competition already borne by many newspapers through radiocasting activities. He saw the time coming when news sheets would be duplicated in each home equipped with a television set.

# R. I. Patronage Tangle Greets Gov. Quinn

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13—Gov. Robert E. Quinn returned from his European trip this week just in time to step into the middle of a squabble over patronage.

Shortly before the Governor returned, Dr. R. Lemley Garrard, superintendent of the State Sanatorium at Wallum Lake, submitted his resig-

**The Week in Rhode Island**

nation, charging that there had been political interference with his work at the institution. Two other officials at the sanatorium resigned with him.

The charge was made that political appointees received important positions at the institution and that Dr. Garrard had little to say about selecting members of his staff. Dr. Garrard also was reported to be irritated at a recent decision of Democratic leaders providing that all non-professional and minor employees at Wallum Lake would be named directly by the Governor's office and not by the superintendent.

To clear up any future misunderstanding, Edward P. Reidy, state director of public welfare, who has charge of public institutions, announced that hereafter the superintendent at Wallum Lake would have full power to hire or fire employees at the institution.

**Control of Trailers**

Warwick is planning to assume control of automobile trailers with an ordinance similar to those now in effect in Newport and other Rhode Island communities, Edward L. Godfrey, Warwick city solicitor, announced this week that he is working on an ordinance that will give the city a measure of supervision over trailers. The purpose of the ordinance will not be to discourage their use, Mr. Godfrey says, but simply to regulate sanitary conditions.

**Trains for Newport**

Beginning Sunday, the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford Railroad has announced, special trains will be run daily from New York city directly to Newport, R. I. This is the first time such trains have been operated and the extra service to Newport partially offsets the loss the city suffered when the Fall River line boats ceased service there. From Providence, the trains must go to Attleboro, Taunton and Fall River, then to Newport, a distance of 87 miles. By bus the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy this afternoon and tonight, not quite so warm tonight; Saturday generally fair; moderate westerly and northwesterly winds.

**Maine:** Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in the west portion tonight, Saturday fair.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Partly cloudy, slightly cooler, possibly showers in the north portion tonight, Saturday fair.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight, Saturday fair.

**Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh west and northwest winds over the north portion and moderate to fresh northwest over the south portion, weather partly overcast tonight, fair on Saturday.

**Official Temperature**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 75 | 84 | Minneapolis | 68 | 84 |
| Bermuda | 84 | 92 | New Orleans | 80 | 90 |
| Chicago | 66 | 74 | New York | 72 | 84 |
| Denver | 64 | 90 | Norfolk | 76 | 86 |
| Helena | 62 | 82 | Philadelphia | 74 | 88 |
| Kansas City | 70 | 82 | St. Louis | 72 | 86 |
| Los Angeles | 70 | 76 | San Francisco | 62 | 64 |
| Miami | 84 | 92 | Washington | 72 | 90 |

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 13.
B—Maximum Aug. 12.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 9:14 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 9:43 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

# What—When—Where

## In and Around Boston Tonight

### Movies

**Colonial**—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

**Fine Arts**—

"Transatlantic Tunnel" featuring Richard Dix, Madge Evans and Leslie Banks, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "My Heart Is Calling," starring Jan Kiepura, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

**Coolidge Corner**—"Midnight Taxi," with Brian Donlevy, 2, 5:20, 8:30. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," featuring Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan and Kent Taylor, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "March of Time," 3:30, 6:25, 9:35.

**Metropolitan**—"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen, 1 p. m., 3:40, 6:20, 9:04, 10:15. Stage: "Stepping the Town" and the Swing-O-Fators.

**South Station Theatre**—Fred Perry in "Tennis Tactics." "Travel to Virgin Islands," latest March of Time, and other shorts.

**Boston**—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45, 10:15. Also "Wiedemann," with George O'Brien, 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:00, 9

### Radio Programs
### Page 10

**State and Orpheum**—Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 5:20, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryan. Orpheum: 10:05. Both theaters: 1:40, 4:10, 8:45.

**Uptown**—"New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner, 12:40, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The 13th Chair," 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

**Fenway and Paramount**—Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin." Fenway: 2:30, 5:05, 7:45, 10:25. Paramount, 2, 11:30 p. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45. Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:15, 3:40, 6:30, 9. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35.

### Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening, in addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

**University**—"Elephant Boy," 2:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Meet the Missus," featuring Victor Moore and Helen Broderick, 3, 5:05, 8:15.

**Tremont**—"Stolen Holiday," with Ian Hunter and Kay Francis, 10:35 a. m., 1:42, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Sing," with Frankie Tone and Jean Harlow, 9 a. m., 12:00, 3:18, 6:32, 9:46.

**Memorial**—Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat in "Knight Without Armor," 11:30 a. m., 2, 5:31, 9:42. Also "Super Sleuth," 10:23 a. m., 1:44, 5:05, 8:50.

**Majestic**—"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen, 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Talent Scout," 9, 11:48 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:30.

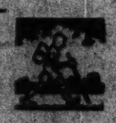
### Music

**Adult Recreation Project**—Yiddish Concert Orchestra; movies, Y. M. C. A., Charlestown Recreation Center, 19 Edgh Street, 8.

### Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts**—Guidance and lecture on Renaissance Sculpture by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

**Yield and Vessel Club**—7:30 to Lynn Beach. Meet at Rowe's Wharf at 6.



# N. E. Governors Asked to Parley On River Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Exactly what provisions the Administration will permit to go into the proposed new flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys is expected to be discussed here in a conference, probably next week, between the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont and officials of the Federal Power Commission. The conference is being arranged at White House suggestion and follows the request of Governor Hurley of Massachusetts that the Governors come here to talk with President Roosevelt on the flood control situation.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts has been informed by James Roosevelt, son of the President, that the conference with the Power Commission seemed advisable, in view of the fact that power will be one of the main subjects discussed. Whether this conference will be followed by a talk between the President and the Governors is not known, Senator Walsh said. Details of the proposed visit of the Governors to Washington remain to be settled.

Connecticut officials, backed by Senator Maloney of that state, have already stressed the point that to avoid further mistakes, it would be well for the states to be told beforehand by the Administration just what can and cannot be included in new compacts. The present pacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys are opposed by the President, because they give the states power control and ownership of the dams and reservoirs. A resolution to permit the states, without further consent from Congress, to enter into new compacts that do not mention power and that give title of the dams to the Federal Government, has been introduced in Congress.

The authors of this resolution, Senator Brown of New Hampshire and Representative Casey of Massachusetts, conferred yesterday with President Roosevelt, who supports the resolution. Mr. Casey will seek to have the House pass the bill in the near future. Both authors said today that passage this session is dependent upon the date of adjournment. If quick adjournment catches the resolution still in Congress, they will continue efforts for passage next session.

Meantime, it is believed here that the states will not be stopped from prompt flood control action, even if the resolution fails to get through Congress this session. Advance approval of Congress to a purely flood control compact is contained in the omnibus flood control act of last year. Under that authority, it will always be possible, it is pointed out, to draw up new compacts and put them into effect after approval from the Secretary of War.

# *Vermont to Make Its Oldest Church A Colonial Shrine*

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 13 (AP)—Bennington's old "First Church"—Vermont's oldest, to which Revolutionary soldiers returned after the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and the surrender of Burgoyne—will be dedicated here Sunday, by legislative order, as "Vermonts' Colonial Shrine."

The church, organized on December 3, 1762, was the scene of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States on January 10, 1791, and prepared the way for Vermont's admission to the Union as the first state after the original 13.

The burial ground surrounding it, also to be dedicated as a shrine, was, the Legislature found, the first and oldest cemetery in the state and a resting place for five Vermont governors, 75 Revolutionary soldiers, Vermonters who fell at the battle of Bennington and Hessian prisoners who died of their wounds in the first meeting house, while it was a temporary hospital.

Governor George D. Aiken, United States Senator Warren R. Austin and Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist, are scheduled to participate in the dedicatory program.

# Historic Plymouth's North Street Fair Recalls Colonial Days

*Garden exhibition, old time recipes, street dancing and antiques attract visitors—Pageant of 'Pilgrim's Progress' enacted by 51 descendants of original 51 settlers*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 13—Historic North Street, the fifth street to be laid out after the Pilgrim settlement was established, experienced a pedestrian traffic jam yesterday when antique-hunters, artists, costumers, admirers of New England cooking and just plain tourists interested in old houses and old gardens, flocked to the street's Colonial Fair.

The ringing of the Town Crier's bell was the signal not only for the opening of the fair, but also advised those who delight in food prepared according to the recipes of Colonial days to head toward Mrs. Arthur Lord's garden.

**Garden Opened**

The Reed and Willoughby gardens were open and garden-lovers had an opportunity to purchase such plants and shrubs and seeds and pots as would enhance the loveliness of their own gardens. Attendants in the gardens and at all the booths were dressed in Colonial and other old-fashioned gowns or suits.

Many who attended the fair came dressed in period costume. Especially enjoyable was the children's parade, and the youthful troubadours.

One of the interesting exhibits was that from the Harlow House, where, under the direction of Miss Rose Briggs, the earliest Colonial handcraft work in spinning, dyeing and weaving was carried on.

Other tables sold homemade foods, homemade candies, books, what-nots, "white elephants," antiques, arts and crafts and "grabs."

**Old Time Dancing**

For those who did not come to buy, but to enjoy the fair in its more unusual aspects, there was Tom Flynn of Kingston, the street violinist, who played reels as he called the figures for the old-time dancing in the open air. There was also exhibition dancing by Miss Olive Bogart of Boston in the Willoughby garden.

Holden D. Wetherbee, critic and artist, of New York City, cut silhouettes. His skill at this delicate work has won favor with such celebrities as George Arliss, Schumann-Heink, Calvin Coolidge, Ethel Barrymore, Irvin Cobb, and many others.

The Plymouth Antiquarian Society is an exceedingly active group through whose efforts the Antiquarian House and the Old Harlow House have been preserved. The proceeds of the fair go toward their maintenance.

**Pilgrim Pageant**

Another activity of the Antiquarian Society is the pageant "Pilgrims' Progress," held each Friday afternoon during August. This historical pageant is an impressive reproduction of the call to worship of the Pilgrim survivors of that first severe winter in Plymouth in 1621.

In the Town Square, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a drummer-boy sounds the call. Then from the doorways bordering Leyden Street fifty-one descendants of those fifty-one Pilgrims form in line to march, with gun escort, to the site of the Old Fort on Burial Hill.

The general committee, whose members directed the fair, consisted of Mrs. W. H. Franks, president of the Antiquarian Society; two vice-presidents, Mrs. Arthur Holmes and Mrs. Walter Boyden; Mrs. Harold Bruce, Mrs. Julian Bradford, Mrs. Arthur Wood and Miss Susan Burgess.

By a Staff Photographer

What Visitors Saw at the North Street Fair

Top—The Town Crier; Young Troubadours; Fiddler Thomas Flynn. Center—Luncheon Is Served. Below—Mr. Holden D. Wetherbee Sketches and Cuts Silhouettes; The Harlow House

## Order of Red Men Elects

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Delegates to the sixty-eighth annual convention of the Great Council of the State of New York, Improved Order of Red Men, has elected Frank Sayre of Endicott great sachem for the coming year.

## *'The Monitor Views the News'*

For Saturday, Aug. 14

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 4:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| | Shortwave | |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.47mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

## Connery's Seat Sought by Sirois

State Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to Congress from the Seventh Essex District, a post left vacant by the passing of William P. Connery. A special primary has already been ordered on Sept. 14 to be followed on Sept. 28 by a special election. Representative Sirois bases his campaign upon the fact that as a Republican he has been twice elected to the House of Representatives on Beacon Hill from "a district that is predominantly Democratic."

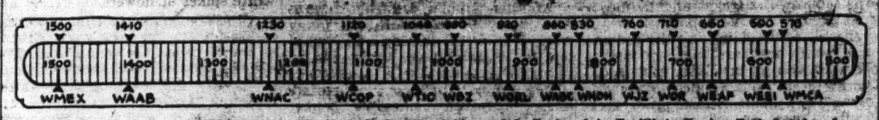
## State Road Map Awaits Tourists

At the height of the tourist season, the road map is as popular as the weather reports. Realizing this and establishing a new type of service to out-of-state visitors on wheels, the State Department of Public Works today released its official state road map illustrated on the back by 64 photographs of historical, recreational and highway advantages throughout the Commonwealth.

Besides providing the usual complete and graphic picture of travel conditions in Massachusetts at this time, the new maps also point out state camping sites, detours, alternate routes, police barracks and information booths. The 64 photographs are each carefully explained by sub-titles, one of which refers to the popularity of Massachusetts as a national playground and advises tourists to "get acquainted with the Commonwealth, it is well worth knowing."

At the same time, the Department recommended that the tourist, first of all, "become familiar with the Massachusets road laws and make a special effort to drive according to the regulations of local communities."

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 "Young Prodigies" | Al Bernard, songs | Arthur Lang, songs | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Eton Boys | Doris Tirrel, organist | "The City Sleeps" | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:30 The Boston Hour | Choir Symphonette | "Don Winslow"; sketch | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:45 The Boston Hour | "Four of Us" | Jackie Heller, tenor | Sport reports; music | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport talk | News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Dance Time" | | Sport reports | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Music; sport column | News; music | Sport comment | Scores; comment | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Network feature | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Roundup" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 7:00 "Poetic Melodies" | NBC vocal recital | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | String ensemble |
| 7:15 Continental Music | Piano team | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch | Canadian program | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Gazette: talks | "Lum and Abner" | Talk, Bill Cunningham | Serenade: popular | "Voice of Israel" |
| 7:45 Boake Carter, news | Soloist and orchestra | "Jimmy Valentine" | Jackie Duggan; organ | "Voice of Israel" |
| 8:00 Hammerstein's | Irene Rich, in sketch | Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet | "Music for Today" | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:15 Music Hall: variety | Harmonia ensemble | | "Music for Today" | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.; | "Death Valley Days"; | Roberto Bordon's | Happy Felton's Orch. | Jack Brown's Orch. |
| 8:45 Alice Faye, songs | dramatic sketch | concert orchestra | "Let's Play Games" | "Your Invention" |
| 9:00 Hollywood Hotel: | "Believe It or Not"; | "Waltz Time"; Frank | Grant Park concert | "Detective Drama" |
| 9:15 dramatic - musical | Robert L. Ripley | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Grant Park concert | "Detective Drama" |
| 9:30 revue; vocal solos; | Grant Park: Chicago | Court of Human Relations; sketch | Sammie Kaye's Orch | "Professional Hour" |
| 9:45 Ray Paige's Orch. | Symphony Orchestra | | Sammie Kaye's Orch | "Professional Hour" |
| 10:00 "Evenings With Papa Haydn"; drama | Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; | "First Nighter"; sketch | "Les Miserable"; Orson Wells; orchestra | David McSweeney, songs |
| 10:15 | vocal soloists | "First Nighter"; sketch | "Curtain Time"; dramatization; soloists; popular orchestra | "Organesque" |
| 10:30 NBC vocal recital | Liedersingers: Quartet | Hollywood gossip | | Jack Brown's Orch. |
| 10:45 French comment | "Stringing Along" | Dorothy Thompson | | Al Pierotti, sports |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; "Boundelay" | News Service | | Herb's Orchestra |
| 11:15 Phil Napoleon's Or. | Sport comment | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Mickey Alpert's Orch | Herb's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Count Basie's Or. | "Slumber Hour" | Hudson-De Lange Orch. | CBS dance music | W. Bryant's Orch |
| 11:45 Count Basie's Or. | Promenade Concert | Hudson-De Lange Orch. | CBS dance music | W. Bryant's Orch |

## *Saturday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Sunrise Special; organ | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | Musical Clock | News Service | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:30 "Let's Go"; music | Musical Clock | "Stepping Along" | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:45 WEEI news | Musical Clock | "Stepping Along" | The Chapel Singers | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; Almanac | Serenade: music | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:15 Hits and Encores | "Mac and Moore" | George and Juanita | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Radio Almanac" | Musical Clock | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 "Radio Almanac" | Musical Clock | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 Ray Block, pianist | "As You Like It" | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:15 Dalton Trio | "As You Like It" | Studio speaker | Morning Carnival | "Poetry Corner" |
| 9:30 Fiddler's Fancy | "Breakfast Club"; | Variations: music | Morning Carnival | Piano Moods: songs |
| 9:45 Fiddler's Fancy | "Breakfast Club"; news | Variations: music | "Charm Mirror" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Garden talk | "Sweethearts of Air" | Charioteers: quartet | "Singing Strings" | "Daily Inspirations" |
| 10:15 E. Maxwell, songs | "Raising Your Parents" | Wess Family; vocal | "Choir Loft"; organist | "Front Page Drama" |
| 10:30 Let's Pretend | "Raising Your Parents" | Chautauqua Concert: | Tunes for Two | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 Let's Pretend | Bill Krenz' Orch. | George Barrere, cond. | The Bachelors | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Organ recital | NBC vocal recital | Network program | Variety program; orchestra; soloists | Vocal recital |
| 11:15 Organ recital | Minute Men | Nancy Swanson, songs | | "Uncle Ted" |
| 11:30 U. S. Army Band | Nagel Rhumba Orch. | "The Mystery Chef" | U. S. Army Band | "Rubin's Discoveries" |
| 11:45 Concert Hall: Com-pensky Trio | Nagel Rhumba Orch. | "Dixie Debs"; vocal | U. S. Army Band | "Rubin's Discoveries" |
| 12:00 Jack Shannon | News; Noonday Revue: | Walter Kidder, baritone; | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 News; stocks | soloists; orchestra | violinist; organ | "Dance Time" | Italian Radio Review |
| 12:30 George Hall's Orch. | Hesseberger's Orchestra | "Musical Roundup" | Italian music program | Music; weather |
| 12:45 George Hall's Orch. | Hesseberger's Orchestra | Concert ensemble | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 The Captivators | "Our Barn": children's | News Service | Women's Club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 Vocal recital | program | "Song Pictures" | Agricultural talk | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "Buffalo Presents" | National Farm and | Marimba Melodies | Happy Felton's Orch. | Short story editor |
| 1:45 "Buffalo Presents" | Home Hour; guest | Three Girls and Boy | Happy Felton's Orch. | Quakertown Varieties |
| 2:00 Madison Ensemble | speakers; Homestead-ers Orchestra | Sports reports; music | Rhythm orchestra | Quakertown Varieties |
| 2:15 Organ recital | Don Fernando's Orch. | Sports reports; music | Rhythm orchestra | Quakertown Varieties |
| 2:30 Organ recital | Sylvan Quartet | Sports reports; music | Sport reports | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 2:45 Tours in Tone | | Sports reports; music | Sport reports | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 3:00 Down by Herman's | Willie Bryant's Orch. | Sports reports; music | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Organ concert |
| 3:15 Down by Herman's | Willie Bryant's Orch. | Sports reports; music | baseball game | Studio speaker |
| 3:30 Commerce speaker | Ricardo's Caballeros | Sports reports; music | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Sport reports |
| 3:45 Clyde Barrie, songs | Ricardo's Caballeros | Sports reports; music | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Dictators; orch. | Matinee Club; Kogan's | Sports reports; music | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Sport reports |
| 4:15 Dictators; orch. | Orchestra; soloists | Sports reports; music | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 4:30 Dancesapators; orch. | Matinee Club; Kogan's | Sports reports; music | Boston Bees - Brooklyn | Sport reports |
| 4:45 Dancesapators; orch. | Orchestra; soloists | Sports reports; music | baseball game | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Hal Grayson's Or. | Little Show; orchestra | Sports reports; music | Sport reports; records | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Hal Grayson's Or. | and soloists | Sports reports; music | Sport reports; records | Sport reports |
| 5:30 The Boston Hour | Herman Middleman's Or. | Kaltenmyer's Kinder- | Sport reports; records | Junior Variety Show |
| 5:45 The Boston Hour | Studio musicale | garten; sketch | Sport reports; records | Junior Variety Show |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Little Show | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Ben Feld's Orch. | H. Shilgren's Orchestra | Sports reports | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Music; Sports Col. | Nowell: "Whither Mankind"; talk; orchestra | "Musical Roundup" | Scores; comment | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Yesterday's music | | Talk, Prof. R. H. Rogers | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 7:00 Count Basie's Orch. | Message of Israel: | "El Chico"; Spanish | News Service | String ensemble |
| 7:15 "Song Time" | Goldman Band | revue; orchestra | Happy Felton's Orch. | Five Star Final |
| 7:30 Columbia Concert | Jim's Question Bee | Dramatic sketch | Happy Felton's Orch. | Swapt Music |
| 7:45 Columbia Concert | Jim's Question Bee | Piano duo | Charioteers; quartet | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Saturday Night | Home Towners: music | Meredith Wilson and | Isham Jones's Orch. | Organesque |
| 8:15 Swing Club | Hola Day songs; orch. | his orchestra | Isham Jones's Orch. | Travel talk |
| 8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.; | Goldman Band | Robin Hood Dell Con- | "Music of the Stars" | Jack Brown's Orch. |
| 8:45 sketch; soloists | Goldman Band | cert; symphony orches- | "Music of the Stars" | Mello Melodies |
| 9:00 "Professor Quiz"; | National Barn Dance; | tra; Wm. Steinberg, con- | "Louisiana Hayride"; | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 9:15 questions, answers | Henry Burr; soloists; | ductor, Philadelphia | comedy and music | Herb's Orchestra |
| 9:30 "Hollywood Showcase"; musical | vocal groups; Hoosier | Jack Meakin's Orch. | "Ecstasy"; Frederick | Herb's Orchestra |
| 9:45 | Hot Shots | Golf summary | Stark's Orchestra | Jack Brown |
| 10:00 Your Hit Parade: | Grant Park Concert, | NBC Jamboree: Sylvia | California dam relay | Organesque |
| 10:15 vocalists: male | Chicago Symphony | Clark, monologist; impersonator; soloists; orchestra | Movie comment | Milton Kellem's Orch. |
| 10:30 trio; guest soloist | Orchestra | | Grant Park concert | Milton Kellem's Orch. |
| 10:45 Patti Chapin, songs | Chicago Symph. Orch. | | Grant Park concert | Al Pierotti, sports |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; sports; music | News Service | Nye Mayhew's Orch. | E. Jelesnik's Orchestra |
| 11:15 E. Berrigan's Orch. | Sport comment | Carlos Molina's Orch. | Nye Mayhew's Orch. | E. Jelesnik's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Ossie Nelson's Or. | Jolly Coburn's Orchestra | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Cab Calloway's Orch. | Willy Bryant's Orch. |
| 11:45 Ossie Nelson's Or. | Jolly Coburn's Orchestra | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Cab Calloway's Orch. | "Day's End"; organ |

## *Sunday's Features*

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown string ensemble.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Renaissance Quintet recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Music Hall: string quartet, piano trio; flutist; vocalist.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), H. V. Kaltenborn: "What I Saw in Rebel Spain."

1:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Poet's Gold," readings by David Ross with music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), The Magic Key: Robert Benchley; Chester Morris; Onalow Stevens; Whitney Bourne; Doris Weston; Frank Forrest; Honolulu relay.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Paul Lemay, conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Chautauqua Symphony Concert: Georges Miquelle, 'cellist.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Northfield Festival: Westminster Choir and Festival Chorus.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The World Is Yours"; Smithsonian drama.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), World's log-rolling championship, from Michigan.

6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Fun in Swingtime."

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: dramatic sketch.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; D'Artega's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsaen.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Summer Stars: Col. Jay C. Flippen; Cornelia Otis Skinner; Harry von Zell; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra.

7:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Georgie Price and the Passing Show of Radio; soloists; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; Allan Jones; Loretta Lee.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Nelson Eddy; Alice Brady; Werner Janssen, conductor.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Milton Berle; Wendell Hall; artists; Andy Sanella's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "How Dark a Harvest Moon"; original dramatic sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi There, Audience"; Ray Perkins; soloists; orch; guest speakers.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Universal Rhythm"; Frank Cramil; Richard Bonelli; soloists; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — Intercity), "Five Star Final"; new dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Music Camp Concert from Interlochen, Michigan.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert: Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Sunday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Jane Pickens; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus; guest artists.

10:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance"; Harold Stokes' Orchestra and soloists.

# *Here and There in Boston Shops*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the boys in the office came up to us recently and asked us if the girl he saw up in Vermont wearing no less than two hats at once was really serious about the whole thing. We assured him that we thought she was . . . for, although we haven't as yet seen one of these double hat affairs in any of the Boston shops (which may be just as well) we have seen them elsewhere and know that they are being worn.

As we heard the story, the fad started several months ago, when a German magazine published several pictures of pretty girls wearing tiny hats on both sides of their heads . . . all at once if you please. The girls were wearing them more or less as a joke, but a far-minded (?) fashion editor in England saw the pictures and immediately commissioned a London designer to make up several of them. And some of the public took them quite seriously, and didn't object to them at all. From the front you would think they were two separate hats, worn way over on the side, with the top of the head exposed . . . but the hats are linked together in back by a band of straw, felt, or whatever the material is from which the hat is made.

♣ ♣ ♣

**New Fall Silhouette In Taffeta and Velvet**

Quite prophetic of the new fall silhouette in which you are somewhat encased from the rather low neckline to the hipline . . . is the frock we saw at Fredley's. In which dull black taffeta has been combined with shiny black velvet. There are short puff sleeves, and the new neckline which starts out to be square, and quite far out over the shoulder; and then changes its mind all of a sudden when it gets down a way, and decides to scallop itself into a V. The very long (and full) skirt, which ought to do plenty of swishing when you walk, and whirling when you dance, only calls attention to the hip-length fitted bodice . . . at the base of which are three fat little rolls of taffeta, all around. We were really surprised at the price . . . $39.50 . . . Its material, lines and high-style really make it look much more. Incidentally we understand that Fredley's clothes will be seen in the glamorous style parade which the Charlotte Cushman Club is sponsoring at the Barclay, down in Cape Cod's Falmouth, on Tuesday, Aug. 24 . . . just in case you're down that way and want to see what's what for the approaching autumn and winter months.

♣ ♣ ♣

**Variety and Comfort In Bedroom Chairs**

Wandering around in quest of a truly comfortable chair for our bedroom, in which we could sort of luxuriate at the end of a busy day, we ran into Paine Furniture Company's usual August sale. And saw plenty of them. Particularly the spacious one that has the loose seat and back cushions, all nicely boxed. Covered with flowered chintz or cretonne . . . with a nice variety of patterns and colors from which to choose. The colors include backgrounds of plum, green, buff, blue, gray and brown. The regular is somewhat higher, but the sale price is slightly less than $15. And Paine's is open on Wednesday evenings, until 9 o'clock.

♣ ♣ ♣

**Just the Thing For Freshening Up**

Something new and decidedly useful is the little Dédon Kitstick . . . to be found (for only a dollar) at Slattery's, Filene's and Jordan Marsh's. Somebody has at least realized that there are times (and plenty of them) when one's face needs freshening up, when one is away from home. And cleansing creams and all that sort of thing can't be taken along in their jars because they take up much too much room. The answer is the Kitstick . . . inasmuch as it is a gadget that's just about the size of an inflated lipstick, which unscrews into four parts and reveals a small supply of lipstick, cleansing cream, powder base, and so forth. It takes up very little room, will tuck in anywhere . . . decidedly convenient when traveling in car, train or plane . . . yet just as much of a convenience to the business girl who hasn't the time to go home before her dinner date.

♣ ♣ ♣

**Keeping the Children In Place in Auto**

Mothers who insist that they can't get out and around as much now that little Horace has reached the active stage, because they can't manage Horace and the car, too . . . should take a look at the automobile seat we saw at the Jack and Jill Shop, out at Coolidge Corner in Brookline. Because it's really a little chair that Horace can sit in, just as he does any chair (none of this putting his little legs through a couple of holes and hanging in what must be a most uncomfortable, suspended position!). Imitation leather seat, little arms at the side for him to hold on to, and of course a strap to hold him right in place. The metal contraption at the bottom has some kind of a springlike affair that allows the seat to be fastened down in back of the car cushion. The chair is a good height . . . consequently the baby can sit up and take in the passing scenery. We recommend it highly . . . for didn't we practically bring up two youngsters in them?

♣ ♣ ♣

**Something Special In Night Gowns**

A satin night gown for $2.50 isn't anything that we run into too often. That's why we mention those we saw at Chandler's. Plenty of lace . . . some in that platinum shade that's so good with blues and pinks. Others with little deep-colored velvet bows. The sleeveless models are so shaped in the back that they won't be forever falling off the shoulders.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

# New Destroyer Called Fastest

A sleek, streamlined, one-funnel, naval destroyer capable of cutting the water at the speed of 42 knots is expected to complete its official trials for the United States Navy tomorrow night and be commissioned at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard in about a month.

The ship is the U. S. S. Craven, constructed at the Fore River, Mass., yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, which returned last night from speed trials off the coast of Maine. Unofficial reports are that the high-powered sister ship of the U. S. S. Gridley plowed through the Atlantic on her trials at the record speed of 42 knots, making her the fastest ship in the American Navy.

The craft was delayed for four days off Rockland, Maine, by fog, but after economy trials today and tomorrow is expected to be through with tests conducted by the navy's trial board and virtually ready for service.

# The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued From Page 9)

Providence-Newport run is only 30 miles.

Improved airline service between New York and Providence has met with the favor of Rhode Islanders. The former tri-motored Stinson planes have been replaced by two-motored Douglases that carry 14 passengers. The new planes make the run from the State airport at Hillsgrove to New York in 86 minutes, cutting a half hour from the former running time. The three planes leaving Providence daily connect at Newark with planes making trips to Chicago and other western points.

♣ ♣ ♣

**School Controversies**

Two school board meetings in Rhode Island communities stirred controversies during the week.

In Johnston, Mrs. Anna C. Kleber, chairman, attempted to convene an executive session of the school board, but 25 taxpayers in the room refused to leave and questioned the chairman's right to have them ejected. Mrs. Kleber called police and after a discussion with the chief an agreement satisfactory to both sides was reached.

During the argument one taxpayer accused the chairman of dictatorial methods. There has been a controversy for several weeks over a proposed school consolidation.

The Warren School Committee ran into difficulties when it refused to heed a request of Polish residents that a person of Polish extraction be named to the teaching staff of one of the schools. The board appointed Miss Helen Lombardi and Charles McKenna as teachers. Polish residents plan to continue their efforts for official recognition.

♣ ♣ ♣

**Bicycle Registration**

Police Chief James R. Crosby of East Providence believes his community is one of the first in the country to register bicycles. The system which he devised has reduced bicycle thefts, he says, and has worked out successfully in the two years that it has been in operation.

The system is voluntary, but through co-operation in the schools, most of the bicycles owned by East Providence children have been registered. The make, model, serial number and other data on each cycle are recorded with the owner's name and kept on file at police headquarters. Bicycle shops have co-operated.

Chief Crosby advocates the same plan on a state-wide scale and believes ultimately license plates will be issued for bicycles just as they are for automobiles.

In Providence the board of recreation has issued pledge cards to child cyclists and asked them to sign. The 14 promises include: "I will not hitch on a moving vehicle," "I will not do stunt riding," "I will not ride on sidewalks," "I will equip my cycle with lights if I ride after dark."


UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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SECOND FLOOR
BOSTON

# Business Bureau Warns Against 'Display' Racket

The Boston Better Business Bureau today warned home owners to beware of the smooth-tongued salesman who knocks at their doors to advise them that it will cost nothing to modernize their homes provided they open their houses, on occasion, for display purposes.

From all parts of Greater Boston, the Business Bureau has received complaints against this new racket by which home owners are induced to invest money for repairs on the assurance that they will obtain commissions on sales of materials exhibited in the homes. In some instances, salesmen are charged with outright larceny, collecting a down payment for modernization and then disappearing.

**Offer Free Improvements**

The usual procedure is for the salesman to pose as a representative of some nationally-known building materials industry. He resorts to a variety of "tricks" of which the "free display job" is the chief trump. The home owner frequently demurs that he cannot afford repairs and is told they will not cost a cent.

The salesman then explains that he intends to put on an aggressive sales campaign and requires one home in each community for display purposes. If the owner will permit him to take photographs of the house before and after the job and then permit prospective customers of the salesman to view the house after modernization, the company will pay the home owner a commission on every sale. These commissions, the home owner is told, will soon pay for his repairs and no doubt leave him with a profit.

The work performed, said the Bureau, the home owner is induced to sign a new contract which is actually a trade acceptance, commonly known as a note. Soon, he is notified by a finance company that his note has been received and payments are demanded. All types of work are performed from reshingling to laying out new driveways.

**Sworn to Secrecy**

Meanwhile, although other homes in his vicinity may have been repaired by the company in question, no commissions are paid. The home owner writes to but receives no reply from the company. Although he was given to understand that his was the only home in the community to be used for display purposes, and hence he was not to devulge that fact to his neighbors to find that they have been similarly duped. All have been promised a "free display job" and all have been sworn to secrecy.

Since the finance company is a third party and presumably innocent of the racket, the home owner is obligated to meet the payments on his note.

Many of the swindlers in this racket, the Bureau pointed out, have not hesitated to use the names of some of the most reliable concerns in the United States. Literature is cleverly prepared and the seals of manufacturers skillfully duplicated. Hence, the home owner is cautioned by the Bureau to establish the identity of the salesman by telephone or correspondence with the company before signing any contracts for repairs, to refuse to do business with any company whose reliability cannot be established by intelligent inquiry and to insist that the contract he signs contains the essential promises made to the home owner verbally.

# Dustless Coal Flows Like Oil

Summer is the cheapest time of year to buy the coal for next winter. And today there is a dustless stoker coal that can be obtained for less than the cost of lump coal. Cheap stoker coal is chemically treated to remove the dust and new coal flow stokers permit storing coal in sealed bins from which it is conveyed through an under-the-floor conduit to the fire box as automatically as oil is drawn from the tank.

When a small bathroom makes it difficult to get into and out of the room without bumping the fixtures, why not try dividing the door into two parts and hinging each side like a screen door?

A fan in the attic will help to eliminate the rigors of a hot summer. Like radiators, attics store up heat and hold it throughout the coolness of the night, distributing the heat to all parts of the downstairs when the home owner is trying desperately to pull in some of the coolness of the night air.

The day may be as hot as 90 or 95 but it is always from 10 to 30 degrees hotter in the attic. And at night, this heat helps to keep the house from cooling off inside as it does on the outside. A well-placed fan, larger than the ordinary indoor fan, will force the hot air out of the attic early in the evening and suck in air from the outside. It's a homely idea for partial air-conditioning of the home.

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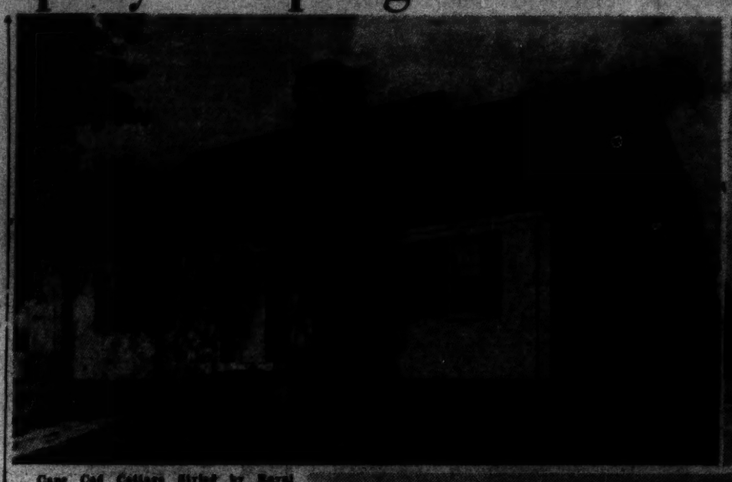
# Boston Is Rapidly Accepting Modern Trend for Houses and Apartments

*Both apartments and single houses show tendency for very latest design and equipment—Individual cooling and heating units do away with central heating devices.*



Cape Cod Cottage Styled by Royal Barry Wills and Prebuilt by Pope & Cottle

New Construction on Richmond Road, Belmont 1937

Haskell: By a Staff Photographer
Architect's Drawing of the New and Strictly Modern Parklake Apartments on Commonwealth Avenue, by Saul E. Stoffle, Architect

**The Real Estate Week**

The Parklake will throw open its 151 suites of step-down living rooms, individually heated apartments, corner windows, labor-saving kitchens and built-in radio connections early this fall.

In this brief announcement today by sponsors of the most ambitious apartment house project in Greater Boston since the real estate boom just following the World War, Greater Bostonians read the prelude to an era of modernized apartment houses which has been several years delayed by a business recession.

For it was at least 15 to 20 years ago that an apartment house project was tackled in Greater Boston on the large-scale plan now nearing completion in the Reservoir section of Commonwealth Avenue. Almost $1,000,000 has gone into the building of the Parklake, which is Henry W. Savage's answer to the prevailing demand for more livable apartments, a demand which Greater Boston has virtually ignored while many other parts of the nation have "gone modern."

**No Central Heating Unit**

Under construction for nearly a year, the Parklake will shortly introduce what is claimed to be the first individually heated and air-conditioned apartments in the United States. Through this heating system, controlled by a thermostat in each suite which eliminates the customary dependence upon a central heating unit, a supply of humidified, circulated and filtered air is said to promise constantly fresh atmosphere for all apartments.

In other words, each occupant has the same heating advantages within his apartment that the single-house dweller has within his own home. Installation of the new heating system was made under the direction of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the Bryant Heating Company. In each gas-equipped kitchen, there is also provision for automatic hot-water service and cooking facilities, the operation of which is included in the rentals.

"The first decidedly different apartment house for Boston in years," is the way that the sponsors describe their project. And their generalizations include the newest ideas in window construction, suite arrangements, equipment, decoration and interior details, many of which are patterned after successful European models.

**In Harmony With Location**

And while the Continental influence is evident in many of the interior details, the architectural style on the whole is conspicuously American, in harmony with a location that looks out over the Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

Corner windows and sound-proof walls provide a maximum of light and air along with privacy that the apartment house dweller has earnestly sought for but seldom located. Step-down living rooms, with which the Parklake is equipped, have been increasingly popular with purchasers of suburban homes. They provide unique arrangements of rooms, the raised foyer, separated from the living room by a wrought iron hand rail, becoming in effect a dining gallery, besides giving an appearance of roominess.

Thus, a one-room apartment is more than it implies with its 19-foot living room, dining gallery, kitchenette, bath and a studio that is up one step from the farther end of the living room. At night, the studio becomes serviceable as a bedroom. Three other and larger room arrangements are available.

## Newton Development

A few weeks ago, this columnist had dinner at the corner of Dedham Street and Brookline Street in Newton Center. He recalls gazing out across a great expanse of rural terrain as far as Big Blue Hill beyond Dedham. Today this view is blocked by several new houses comprising the nucleus for a home development that boasts a rural outlook only seven miles from Boston, proximity to the new $250,000 schoolhouse close to the Charles River Country Club, and a serviceable bus line that terminates one end of the line right at the corner of Brookline and Dedham Streets.

With surprising speed, houses have sprung up on this development of the type ranging in values between $12,000 and $20,000. The developer and builder is Robert W. Gray of Winchester, who has another home development to his credit in West Newton. The new project is eligible for the visiting list of the week-end home-seeking tourist.

## Prebilt Houses

In traveling through Greater Boston, the home-seeker with a taste for the latest in housing should not overlook the Pope & Cottle exhibition of prebilt homes on the Revere Beach Parkway in Revere. Prebilt does not mean portable. It means pre-fabricated or the method which manufacturers say assures the home buyer of the best in construction at a minimum of cost, in minimum time with a minimum of worries about how the house will look when it's finished.

All the home-seeker does is to look over the models, just as he shops for an automobile, pick out the type of house he likes and the factory will turn out the product in 28 calendar days. Every part is manufactured according to standard measurements. If desired, the homes can be produced as portables. Otherwise, they are put up for permanent use.

On exhibition, today, is the latest Royal Barry Wills small home, an attractive Cape Cod cottage, modern in every detail, heavily insulated, selling at only $6400 within 25 miles of Boston; slightly more elsewhere. That means about $7400, including the lot, based on the average size lot within the specified distance from Boston. It's really worth seeing, if you go in for the Cape Cod type of architecture. And you may be surprised at the sturdy construction of prebilt homes.

## How About Concrete?

If you're interested in concrete construction, the Sheridan Estates, sponsored by Douglas and Hunneman—off the Worcester Turnpike at Cedar Street, Wellesley—provide an opportunity for watching concrete homes through the various processes of construction.

One concrete dwelling is well along, another is up to the second floor, and still another is under contemplation. Henceforth, a great deal is going to be said about concrete dwellings which the home-buyer will want to understand. There is no better way to learn what it's all about than to watch the stages of construction as they occur.

"Seeing is believing," someone wisely said, and that applies to home building in a way that may save money for the prospective home-owner when he builds.

# Fresh Expansion Is Expected For Building Trades

Five authoritative sources of information on the building trades today looked out over the shining roofs of hundreds of newly-constructed homes throughout New England and the United States to predict that building, instead of stepping into a period of stagnation due to overbuilding, is actually approaching an era of continued construction and advancing prices.

Among these reservoirs of statistical data on building who have watched building operations advance during the first half of the year to a point higher than the full year figures for 1932 and 1933 are the Structural Clay Products Institute, the directors of Kelvinator Home Building activities, the F. W. Dodge Corporation, American Builder and the Architectural Forum. From their studies, two or three of these informants on building were prepared for the immediate discovery of that important factor in the building trades . . . stabilization.

Higher rents in the cities, according to Structural Clay, are enforcing a migration of apartment home renters into the less noisy, less congested and wide open spaces of suburban districts.

**Prices on Way Up**

Rising building costs will raise the price of the $8500 home of today to $10,000 by this time next year, declared directors of Kelvin Home building activities, but they saw no indication that rising prices would stifle the onward march of the building trades.

Branding as unfair to builders and manufacturers, the clamor about high costs of building products, the American Builder admonishes the home buyer to note that the house of today actually costs much less than those on sale in either 1926 or 1929. "More house for the money is being delivered today than in 1926 or 1929," the publication declared, "for home buying and owning costs have not increased as much as general commodity prices."

The publication continued, "Higher building costs are to be expected. A definite housing shortage has developed, and the advantage to the home owner over the renter is sure to increase as rents continue to go up and the shortage of good apartments increases."

Calmly the F. W. Dodge Corporation viewed "an encouraging private building construction picture for Boston and the surrounding metropolitan district." A 49 per cent advance in residential building over last year was noted in Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex counties. The total contracts for 1937 up to July 1 amounted to $17,345,100 compared with $11,611,800 last year.

**How Labor Costs Compare**

Finally, the Architectural Forum rushed into the building picture contending that it had unearthed one of the darkest secrets of United States industry, the "dimensions of building" as they concern building labor costs.

These costs revealed that New England labor was being paid on an average of 89.9 cents per hour compared with 98.2 in the East North Central states, 92.1 in the Pacific states, 90.1 cents in the Rocky Mountain states, and from 67.5 cents to 88 cents in other parts of the United States. Bricklayers were getting, by far, the highest pay in the Mountain and Pacific sections while metal lathers were up the highest in New England, the publication reported.

Unions had organized 67.7 per cent of the building trades, it was found, while only 56.8 per cent was skilled labor.

Lately it was learned that union wage scales had shown a remarkable up-climb. For instance, union bricklayers in Birmingham, Ala., who received $1.04 an hour in 1936 recently obtained $1.50 while structural iron workers in New York who formerly got $1.60 have contracted for $1.92. These and similar wage increases were taken to indicate continued rising costs to home buyers.

# Rock Gardens Provide Fun in the Making

Planting a rock garden is one of those pleasant garden chores that is never quite finished. The planting material is so varied and so interesting that the gardener can always find some new plant to try that is appropriate and will do well in his rock garden. The plants are almost all small and they require many different sets of conditions—some being very easy to raise and some more difficult. That makes it fun. Most of these plants are informal in habit of growth and all have the fascination of something a little different from the older garden favorites.

The backbone of most rock gardens is the many ground-cover plants that will grow in niches or pockets and spread out over the rocks. These plants require such a variety of conditions that success with one or another of them is a constant source of delight to the rock gardener. They include such plants as sedums, saxifrages and thymes.

Perhaps the most popular of the ground-cover plants are the sedums. Certainly they are the best named. Sedum is from the Latin verb meaning "to sit" and alludes to the way so many sedums seem to sit on rocks with almost no soil and very little water. Sedums should be reserved for dry spots in the sun, crevices and all the poorest parts of the rock garden, saving the better spots for plants that demand more. About the easiest of all the sedums is the S. sarmentosum. It spreads most rapidly and has yellow flowers in June. Another prolific grower is S. album which has thick, waxy evergreen leaves and in June white flowers. S. acre is a yellow-flowered mosslike plant that is justly very popular.

**Some Later Blooming Sedums**

Among the later blooming sedums, there are two of the ground-cover type that are outstanding. S. spurium coccineum has rosy-crimson flowers and S. kamschaticum has orange heads of bloom. Both have

**The New England Garden**

fine heavy foliage. S. sieboldi, although growing as a single plant rather than a ground cover, is one of the loveliest of all sedums. It has round succulent glaucous leaves, edged with red. In September it has flat heads of pink blooms.

Nearly as popular as the sedums are the saxifrages. Like the sedums, there is a wide choice with more than 400 species. They all seem to like a lime soil and partial shade, especially from the noonday sun. The most interesting of the types are the encrusted ones. These have light green leaf rosettes with each leaf edged with silver, making it look almost as though touched with hoar frost. The flowers grow in a raceme on a stem rising out of the center of each rosette. They come in June in several shades.

Another popular saxifrage type is the mossy. Here, again, are many varieties, but all develop a flat cushion of dense foliage. When not in bloom they look like a dark green sheet of moss. The bloom is in different colors and comes in slender sprays rising out of the foliage carpet. This type must have shade. The two other important types of saxifrage are more expensive, more unusual, harder to grow and, perhaps, more interesting. These are the kabschia and engleria types. Both require wet, moraine conditions and light shade.

**Thyme Is a Popular Addition**

No well-planted rock garden would be complete without thyme in variety. This really is an herb but its habit of growth makes it popular for rock gardens. The most useful variety is the T. lanuginosus. It makes a dense, grayish carpet and has a tiny purple flower in August. It will stand being walked on so is excellent to plant in walks. T. serpyllum, with its varieties, is a slightly taller plant that spreads very freely and blooms in several colors. Rock-garden visitors are always interested in the pungent odor of this thyme. Rubbing a bit between the fingers brings out the strong thyme fragrance in the leaves. There are, of course, hundreds of other ground-cover plants perhaps less common but no less suitable.

Now is the time to plan for spring-flowering rock garden bulbs, as they should be planted next month for best results. Of the tulips, perhaps the most popular are the little red and white T. clusiana and the cream, carmine and yellow T. kaufmannina. There are several small narcissus that are excellent, especially the very small yellow N. minimus and the white N. triandrus albus. Another dwarf variety of a bigger plant is the grape hyacinth with small blue or white spikes of flowers.

All of the smaller spring-flowering bulbs are fine for rock work. Crocus in many colors are much used. The earliest bloomer, even before crocus, is usually the lovely yellow winter aconite. The white snowdrops are also very early, and very picturesque. The rose or blue scilla and blue chionodoxa both make delightful little subjects for naturalizing among rocks. They bloom early and always seem to be in unexpected places. The most unusual of these bulbous plants is the fritillaria meleagris with its spotted upside-down tulliplike flowers. It has a slender stem and comes in several lovely shades.

## Mexican Strikes Avoided

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTERREY, Mexico — Figures issued here show that of 722 strikes threatened last year, more than 600 were avoided by arbitration, and the remaining 14 per cent were settled, without violence or bloodshed, each within less than a week.

# Guide to Maine, Prepared by WPA, Ready Before Fall

"Maine: A Guide Down East," compiled by the Maine Federal Writers' Project, will be published this summer by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, to take its place with the five other New England state guides now being assembled.

Stressing recreation, one of the state's major industries, it presents a word panorama of practical use to the traveler and interest historically to the stay-at-home. For the vacationists the book teems with suggestions of places to go and things to do. It tells where to swim, sail, hike, motor, climb mountains or indulge in winter sports. Information on unusual places, interesting sections, oddities and historic sites has been grouped around easily followed tours.

The armchair reader in Timbuctoo, like the vacationist on the spot, will find the volume fascinating, it is said. For him legends and anecdotes enliven pages of historic data. There are "tall" fishing stories and "buck-fever" hunting yarns as well as amazing, but authentic, tales out of the pages of history.

The guide is divided into several sections. One of them, that for sports and recreation, has been called "the most complete ever offered on Maine." The volume includes a series of 13 non-technical essays on topics such as the history of the state and the racial background of its peoples. Another section presents chronologies, lists of events and similar material. General information covers transportation facilities, hotel accommodations, traffic laws and similar information vital to the traveler. A complete index aids in planning motor trips.

Nearly 100 photographs portray scenes of interest to the traveler or student. Eleven scale maps give information on roads, recreation areas, cities and towns.

# Fir Fiber Popular For Game Rooms

Fir fiber becomes an acceptable finish for game rooms or playrooms where sound-resistance is demanded for the quietude of the rest of the family who want to read or rest. Building boards of fir fibers have been put on the market recently for interior trim in ivory and warm tans. This inexpensive material may be utilized to build playroom or bedroom in unused house space. It is desirable no. only for its sound-deadening features but also for its flexibility in construction. And another thing . . . fir fiber brings a breath of the Pacific Northwest woodlands into the home.

# Real Estate Men Find Auto Widens Field of Activity

The automobile has revolutionized the real estate business. This fact becomes more and more impressive as one real estate broker after another establishes his business without a central office in Boston and each year finds more firms transferring their main operations from the heart of Boston to some location in the suburbs.

Several realtors have called attention to this interesting trend of real estate recently which follows the general trek of business out of the congested streets of downtown Boston into the more open spaces of the suburbs or to the inner fringes of Boston itself. The increasingly rapid development of the Park Square district, Back Bay and Brookline for business illustrates this decentralization.

Just before the depression Henry O. Wilton set a precedent for Greater Boston in real estate by establishing headquarters in the suburbs without a main office in Boston. Since then, dozens of dealers have followed suit with the result that brokerage houses are no longer centralized as a rule but are chains made up of numerous small links spread out in the suburbs.

To keep abreast of the times, real estate branches that still maintain central offices in Boston have reduced their main office forces. Edward T. Harrington, for instance, whose Boston force once comprised 25 to 30 salesmen, has been reduced to three or four. Meanwhile, housing experts declare that while Boston will always remain a sound retail business center, expansion beyond those limitations can be accomplished chiefly be decentralization.

Real estate operators explained how the automobile has revolutionized their activities by enabling home-seekers to shop without coming into Boston and to consider the purchase of homes 20 to 25 miles away from their places of business. It is no longer necessary for home buyers to go into Boston, look over an assortment of photographs, pick out a house they would like to see and take all day by train or horse and buggy, to look over a single prospective home.

To satisfy a customer in these days, when the average salesman handles eight to ten cases a day, compared to one a day 15 years ago, is the modern broker's task. The difficulty of visiting the prospective home in the past made the sale more probable, while the ease of transportation and the wide variety of demands upon builders make the sale of the present quite problematical.

Today, the home buyer demands tile baths, stall showers, automatic heat, automatic refrigeration and a location close to state highways and shopping districts. And his traveling instincts impel him to select a home, not on the merits of the house alone, but upon the advantages offered by the entire municipality.

## Air Service Resumed

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 13 (AP)—Mexico's airmail and passenger service to the United States and Central America was resumed Aug. 11 after suspension since July 17 caused by a strike of the Mexican Aviation Company employees.

SHARON
LOCATED in a beautiful grove of pines, a seven room house, two sun porches, open fire place, all modern improvements, double garage—16,000 ft. of ground—one minute from schools, stores and railroad depot—quiet and attractive neighborhood. Easy to reach by auto over new and attractive highway. Excellent express train service. Telephone mornings MR. ROLLIN H. BROWN, Hancock 1580, or any other time, Sharon 2114.

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# Corinthian Yacht Club Takes a Bow for Originating Marblehead Race Week

*Youngest of the three clubs at Marblehead, it was formed for the express purpose of racing smaller boats than the Eastern Yacht Club would allow—It entered the racing arena at once and has been at it ever since.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 13—Corinthian Yacht Club, junior of the big three yacht clubs of this ancient seaport, has offset its youth by staging more races than any other yacht club in this country, with the possible exception of Beverly Yacht Club.

Today, as 400 racers compete in the final series of Race Week for trophies donated by the Corinthian Yacht Club, this organization, founded in 1885, takes a bow for the modern Marblehead Race Week was started by this organization four years after its birth.

In fact, only a few months separated the founding of the Corinthian Yacht Club and its first race which was staged in July. Formed when the Eastern Yacht Club refused to hold races for yachts under a 30-foot waterline, the Corinthian Yacht Club stepped to the fore, and so trimmed its high-flying spinnakers that it lifted its bow over the rough waters that mark the formation of a yachting organization.

From the start, the Corinthian Yacht Club was a success. Backed mainly by financiers, this fortress of yachting reached through the breakers of depression with the wind in its teeth, while its members held on above deck confident their ship would pull through.

**Who Started Club**

Benjamin W. Crowninshield was the real inspiration of the founding of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Son of George Crowninshield Jr. of Salem, owner of the first yacht in this country, Cleopatra's Barge—not related to the present Barge anchored in Marblehead—Benjamin Crowninshield carried on the name of the family in yachting circles. Along with William P. Fowle, C. H. Foster, and Herman Parker, Ben Crowninshield decided that a yacht club for racing purposes mainly was needed in Marblehead.

In like manner the Pleon Yacht Club, oldest junior yacht club in this country and which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this summer, started when both the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht Clubs did not provide racing schedules for their juniors.

After its founding, three and four club houses were built before a suitable one, the present structure, was constructed. Nestled under the protecting lighthouse on the Neck, and opposite ancient Fort Sewell, the Corinthian Yacht Club presents blasts from the horns and boatmen come scurrying to your rescue with 30 skippers and crews.

**Some of Many Trophies**

The inside attractiveness of the Corinthian is almost without equal as an honest down-the-wind yachting headquarters for a yacht club. Its inside quarterdeck is filled with trophies and models of schooners, yawls and sloops of great yachting name. Models of three America's Cup boats, the Volunteer, Mayflower and Puritan, lay side by side along the walls of this popular quarterdeck.

By a Staff Photographer

Racing Yacht at Marblehead

One of Shamrock I also is found there as the Corinthian Yacht Club shows no partiality to this country's craft. The brother of W. Starling Burgess, designer of the three American Cup boats, was long a member of this organization, which accounts for the models of the three cup defenders.

As a matter of fact, the Corinthian Yacht Club boasts that the original America, schooner that started the great international yacht series for the America's Cup so-named, was its flagship in 1901, before William U. Swan, outstanding yachting expert, sailed the famous craft to Annapolis, where it now resides.

Racing in the old days was mostly confined to handicap boats, and these boats were usually of great dimensions, all types of rigs. Finally the one-design craft came into existence with such classes as the P boats, which raced off the Corinthian Yacht Club for 30 years, and the Sonders.

**Entered Races Abroad**

Early in the twentieth century, the Corinthian Yacht Club staged regular dual races with Long Island boats, in both ports, which turned out to be very successful. In fact, the racers had such great sport that soon they decided upon international races between Germany and America and Spain and America.

These races were sailed between 1906 and 1913. Marblehead staged regattas at its home port for four years and two years the races were run off Kiel, Germany. Both Eastern and Corinthian raced Spanish yachtsmen, once in Sans Sebastian and once in their home waters.

Since the World War other international one-design class series have been raced in Marblehead under the burgee of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and many of the Corinthian's skippers and crews have raced in foreign ports with notable success.

Marblehead's two racing organizations, Eastern and Corinthian, are often mistaken for one another mainly because their racing schedules are practically synonymous. Both yacht clubs use the Corinthian's most unique Race Committee booth, that protrudes from under the dining hall directly upon the starting line.

**Friendship Ceases at Sea**

Both yacht clubs are the most friendly of neighbors, until its members get on the high seas, when it's the matching of wits plus the trimming of sail and back against bark for the winner's cannon. Even the best of friends are marine opponents when these racing skippers work for that windward mark.

Corinthian's long list of names reads like the list of Lloyd's Register of yachting immortals. They are too numerous to name, but among its thousands of members are such men as William P. Powle, William L. Carleton, Charles H. W. Foster, Ben Crowninshield and Richard deB. Boardman. Mr. Powle was famous for his racing ability and was one of the club's founders along with Ben Crowninshield, who acted as the first commodore.

Bill Carleton has handled races for 40 years and at this moment is calling "time" as the tremendous fleet of racers finish off the Corinthian Yacht Club starting line. Mr. Carleton and Howard Gannett of the Boston Yacht Club are referred to as the deans of American race committees. The name of Bill Carleton will stand long in the memories of the yachtsmen of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Working alongside Mr. Carleton today is Frank P. Munro, chairman of the race committee at the Corinthian. According to many of the members, Mr. Munro is the mainspring of yachting at this Marblehead race institution.

**The Good Old Chowder Race**

Charles H. W. Foster is known today as the senior racing yachtsman of this country. His list of yachts runs knotage to length and his racing ability and long experience would fill volumes. Mr. Foster still races his Oceana in the annual Chowder Race for the William Lewis Carleton trophy.

This race is the concluding race of the summer racing schedule of the Corinthian Club and is always followed up by a warming chowder at the clubhouse. George Lee was another old timer famous for his yachting ability in the early 70's with his Bar Harbor class boat.

Many famous cups and trophies have been presented to racers of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Among these are two trophies now gracing the quarterdeck inside dining room. They are the Blackton Challenge Trophy for the Q Class and the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy for the 30-square meters presented in 1919. The name of only one boat has been enscrolled upon the latter, that of Hayseed 4, owned by H. L. Bowden.

This room is bedecked with other models such as the Queen Mab, figurehead of the Volunteer and some of the modern boats such as Gypsy and Cara Mia. A library was started years ago by Charles Wheelock, father of Harold S. Wheelock, owner of the Q boat Cara Mia. This, however, was never kept up and as a result, although it has some famous yachting books, is not very large and modern.

**Racing Schedule Is Full**

The racing schedule of the Corinthian Yacht Club is the fullest of any yacht club in the country. Together with its mid-weekly races and week-end races, the Corinthian club sponsors many special series races throughout the summer. Perhaps more yachts have crossed the Corinthian starting line since its beginning than any other club in the country.

Hundreds of prizes are put up for the various classes each year, which includes the 30 square meter class, Triangles, S Class, M-B Class, Sophomore Class, T Class and the Brutal Beasts. Q boats, Eight meters and R boats also add to the deep tonnage of the Corinthian Yacht Club racing fleet. Its Race Committee is a hard-working organization that each year plans with the Eastern Yacht Club a summer racing schedule. The committee is made up of Mr. Munro, chairman, Mr. Carleton, Harold T. Smith, Gregory Connelly, R. M. Fallon, Harry N. Bloomfield.

This year is the boom year of the Corinthian Yacht Club. During the winter it constructed its blue-green tinted swimming pool that gives tired racers a chance to refresh themselves. Three tennis courts were also constructed and a new parking area formed as the Corinthian Yacht Club dressed ship.

Membership has increased this year and general reconditioning throughout the organization calls for congratulations to its Executive Committee. Headed by Commodore Walter R. Bell, the committee is composed of Vice-Commodore Daniel E. Watson and Rear-Commodore Harry N. Bloomfield.



White Lady, Owned by Malcolm Greenough

Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead

## Record Fleet Is Predicted At Marblehead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 13—Yachtsmen today prepared for the best racing of Race Week as moderate southerly breezes promised white-capped strength for the busy handlers of sail and tiller.

A new record fleet today is expected to surpass last year's national mark of 401 boats set by the Boston Yacht Club.

Keen racing for the small yachts' men was on deck this morning when the Brutal Beasts, Snow Birds, Papooses, and Yankee Clippers sailed in their regular morning series of Race Week. This afternoon the main inside and outside fleets were sent speeding on their various courses.

Poor weather conditions the entire week have hindered the races. Yesterday 398 yachts crossed the starting line, but heavy air at the start kept quite a few boats at their moorings. Earlier in the week light winds that dropped flat, leaving the flotilla stuck in glue-pot sea areas, discouraged many of the racers from racing. On Wednesday, a smoking sou'wester piped up, putting teeth in the wind and giving the racers handsome knock-down puffs.

This year's Marblehead Race Week has been hampered by the worst weather conditions for yachtsmen in the history of the week, which was started in 1889 by the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Today's prospects appear to be for perfect yachtsman's weather and many experts predict that a new record will have been made when the total is finally figured.

Chandler Hovey's Rainbow still towers its 163-foot mast over the fleet as flagship of Race Week. Rainbow plans to leave tomorrow night for the New York Yacht Cruise, starting Aug. 16. She plans to reach Newport in 24 hours, pick up her sails in her lockers opposite the Newport station of the New York Yacht Club and then proceed to New London.

Rainbow was cleaned and her shiny bottom repainted last week to make her ready for the cruise to Marblehead and the New York Yacht Club series.

## State A. F. of L. President Offers Peace to C. I. O.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—John F. Gatelee of this city, recently re-elected president of the State American Federation of Labor, in his first statement today on federation policies, said that these include no provision for "sharpshooting at the Committee for Industrial Organization."

"On the other hand, he said, "we popose to offer the facilities of the American Federation of Labor and the state federation to all workers in need of orinagaztion. None of us will be satisfied with anything less than a tremendous influx of new organizations, properly educated and handled.

"We will not seek any miracle organizations. We want solid additions to our organization. I want to stress that we will not conduct any raids on already created unions, but we do intend to conduct a definite, progressive campaign to organize the unorganized throughout the entire state."

**First Suffrage Session**

The first woman suffrage convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848.

## Probation Board Is Appointed By N. H. Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13—New Hampshire's state Probation Department, recently created by the Legislature, will be in operation shortly as a result of Gov. Francis P. Murphy's action in naming the membership of the board which will administer the affairs of the new department.

Inasmuch as the drive for a state probation system had been urged for some time, there had developed a group of private citizens who had made an exhaustive study of probation problems, particularly as applied to New Hampshire. Among this group was Burt R. Cooper, attorney, of Rochester. Mr. Cooper, a former member of the Governor's Council, got behind the bill providing the probation system and helped see to it that this part of the Governor's legislative program was enacted by both the House and the Senate. Now Mr. Cooper has been named to the probation board. He is a Republican.

In naming Mrs. Lula J. A. Morris of Lancaster, only woman member of the state Senate, to the board, Governor Murphy acknowledged the fact that women are as much concerned with the probation problem as are men and that they can play an important part in its solution. As a director of the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society, as well as in other capacities, Mrs. Morris has come in contact with social problems closely associated with the operations of a probation depatment.

John S. Hurley, the third member of the board and the only Democrat, is a former Manchester city solicitor, former federal prohibition director, and now a practicing attorney in Manchester.

Upon the new board will fall the duties of establishing the state's first probation department. Much of the research work has been done for them already by the private organizations which sought enactment of the probation legislation. This is expected to cut down the time necessary to put the system into actual operation.

## California Figs And Melons Here

(Continued From Page 9)

this week-end at three pounds for 25 cents, while the same variety from California is priced at 40 to 50 cents a dozen, with Winesaps at 75 cents a dozen and Star and William apples for cooking at four pounds for 25 cents.

The Maine potato crop was forecast at 51,015,000 bushels, compared with a 44,078,000 average for the past five years. New white potatoes are selling this week end in Boston markets at 40 and 45 cents a peck.

Raspberries, both native and from Maine, are still available at 20 to 25 cents a quart. Blueberries are offered too, at 25 cents a quart for natives and 30 for those coming from Nova Scotia.

Puerto Rican grapefruit are now arriving in good quantities and selling for $2 a dozen. Red bananas are popular at 50 to 60 cents a dozen, with the yellow variety available at 21 cents for four pounds.

Higher prices are in evidence for pork, beef and poultry, but lamb is slightly lower with legs and loins selling at around 30 cents a pound.

Mackerel, usually a favorite dish at this time of the year, are not nearly as plentiful as usual and are selling at 15 to 20 cents a pound. Swordfish, fresh lake trout, and halibut are priced at 35 to 40 cents a pound. Salmon costs 35 to 40 cents for the western, 40 cents for the eastern, and 60 cents for the St. John Harbor varieties.

## Codman Hill Case Summary

(Continued From Page 9)

Aug. 3—Mayor Mansfield called upon four members of the Commission to resign, stating that only Chairman David Lasker, appointed late in the winter by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, was unprejudiced.

The Mayor declared the hearings were a "farce" and were prompted by "political considerations." Both the Mayor and members of the Commission resorted to shouting at one another to be heard.

A charge by the Mayor that Attorney Parnum was a candidate for Mayor brought unequivocal denial by Mr. Parnum.

Aug. 5—After two hours of disagreement, climaxed by a statement from Mayor Mansfield that it was his turn to "run this show," the Commission dismissed the Mayor as a witness. This action was taken on a plea by Mr. Parnum that Mr. Mansfield had "violated every rule to which a witness should conform."

Aug. 6—Hearings of the Fin Com were moved to the main auditorium at the State House to "avoid interruption by the Mayor."

Aug. 9—Attorney Parnum and Robert E. Cuniff, secretary of the Fin Com, investigated bank accounts at Providence, R. I., in an effort to trace $130,000 in funds of the Codman Hill Company.

Aug. 11—Judge Raoul H. Boudreau, in Suffolk Superior Court, refused to grant a suspension of sentence to enable William J. Driscoll to testify before the Commission.

Aug. 12—Mayor Mansfield simultaneously filed a bill of complaint against the Fin Com in the equity court.

## Miss Dietrich Escapes Again

The Cinema in Boston

Alexander Korda and England have done well by the screen again in "Knight Without Armor," a full-blown story of romance and adventure in Russia during the revolution which came last evening to the Keith Memorial.

The narrative could have been more closely knit. As it stands, it pursues a long and rambling course from days before the war in England, through events in the St. Petersburg of the Tsars and into exile in Siberia before it really gets down to business. It is most satisfactory in its treatment of the confusions of the uprising, with first Reds and then Whites ascendant. Then it turns to the serious business of a countess attempting to escape with the assistance of a British intelligence officer. On foot, by carriage, on trains and finally in a barge floating down the Volga they find their way to safety.

Jacques Feyder, who directed, has made much of picturesque Russian settings, with the assistance of skillful camera work. Nor has he neglected the opportunities for suspense which abound in such tales. But probably the acting is as important as the direction in the success that has been attained. Robert Donat is an excellent choice for the gallant Englishman who came to the aid of the countess. Perhaps Marlene Dietrich misses some of the glamour that surrounded her in Josef von Sternberg's happiest moments. Her countess is a rather conventional figure. There is compensation in the acting of the minor figures by a score of players whose names are unfamiliar to American audiences.

Despite its accomplishments, the picture is not completely satisfying. It tends to be uneven. But its achievements are more numerous than its mistakes. It can be set down as better than average movie entertainment.

**"Artists and Models"**

Hollywood is most amusing when it does not take itself too seriously. In "Artists and Models," for instance, at the Metropolitan, it has turned what might have been a heavy combination of music and spectacle into a comic collection of nonsense, with Jack Benny presiding affably over a loose sequence of events without too much regard for the proprieties of studio decorum.

More than once there is a suggestion that the authors of the entertainment have borrowed a notion or two from the confusions of "Boy Meets Girl." That is hinted at the beginning when a quartet of gagmen suggest a plan for a super-super spectacle. It occurs again when a circus troupe burst into Mr. Benny's sanctum with "just the thing" that is wanted.

As it happens, Mr. Benny is not supposed to be a movie producer. He is an advertising man, whose handling of accounts is as hazy as his memory for names. A million-dollar contract is to be his if he can get a society girl to pose for advertising, something which should not seem very difficult. But to complicate matters, a professional model in Mr. Benny's employ wants the job and gets it by passing herself off as an heiress.

More important than the story is Mr. Benny's bland assurance under trying circumstances; Judy Canova singing hill-billy songs alone or in threesome; Donald Meek overwhelmed with comic confusions, and Cecil Cunningham keeping her patience as Mr. Benny's much tried secretary. The formal songs and spectacles are ingeniously handled for the most part. There is an admirable puppet ballet. But there could have been a little less of Martha Raye and Louis Armstrong, whatever their admirers may say. Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen manage the chief romantic assignments with as much ease as can be expected in such conventional tasks. Altogether, Mr. Benny and his friends make pleasant summer companions.

**"San Quentin"**

Essentially, "San Quentin," which holds the chief place in the bill at the Paramount and Fenway, is prison melodrama. It has some sound theories of penal practice. It upholds, for instance, the belief that first offenders should not be placed with hardened criminals, and it champions the thesis that convicts can be reformed if they are treated as human beings. But its entertainment value is based largely on high-pitched happenings, with a liberal mixture of coincidence.

Humphrey Bogart is the young gangster whose reformation is sought but who foolishly believes that the interest in his sister taken by a prison officer is hardly honorable. So he is persuaded to escape from a road gang. The guns bark; automobiles roar down the highways; it's the old movie chase in a new form. Eventually the young man is brought to realize his mistake and attempts to make retribution.

Pat O'Brien, Ann Sheridan and Barton MacLane are among the other conspicuous figures in a film that has its points as a movie thriller but could scarcely be considered a social document.

E. F. M.

## 300 Passengers Land at Boston On Dutch Liner

More than 1000 passengers arrived at Boston today aboard the Statendam, flagship of the Holland-America Line, which called at Commonwealth Pier to debark about 300 persons, including a large group of members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

The process of going through customs inspection was considerably brightened for the returned voyagers by the presence of the "Ancients'" band and color guard, out to welcome their commander and other members of this last party to return from their organization's visit to London. There were 61 in the returning group, including wives and children of the artillerymen.

The Statendam, largest liner in the Netherlands merchant marine, came from Rotterdam, Boulogne and Southampton, paying her annual westbound visit to the port of Boston. The vessel also brought a large group returning from the North Cape-Russia cruise of the steamer Rotterdam, which left New York June 29.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Sr., mother of the United States secretary of the treasury, who has been attending the Salzburg Music Festival in Austria, arrived on the Statendam and was welcomed by her diplomat husband and Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

Mr. Morgenthau Sr., who came to the United States at the age of 10 from Germany, became a successful New York real estate man, and was named ambassador to Turkey by President Wilson in 1913. He served in this position for three years. He refused to speak for publication while in Boston because of his son's official position.

Members of the Ancients, who returned on the Statendam, went abroad to attend the 400th aniversary of the London company. The returning Ancients included Col. and Mrs. Charles Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Colpitts, Capt. Frank N. Nagle, Lieut. F. W. Whitcher, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Roberts and Brig. Gen. Charles T. Hilliker of Lynn, Mass.

## British Busmen Get £85,000 Wage Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Negotiations between transport employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union have resulted in wage increases for provincial busmen totaling £85,000 a year.

The ultimate aim of the union is said to be a national agreement for the bus industry which will level standards throughout provincial towns of Britain.

## Wagner Program Final Victor Over Berkshire Storm

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who led his men in shirt sleeves Sunday to overcome the heat, emerged the victor today over another element of the weather—a two-hour downpour.

Though his orchestra was drowned out half a dozen times by the tattoo of sudden rain against the tent where the Berkshire Festival's all-Wagner concert was held last night, Dr. Koussevitsky announced he would fight it out with the storm if it took until 4 a. m.

Three starts were necessary before Dr. Koussevitsky could finish the overture to "Rienzi," and his second number, "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried," was thrice interrupted before the conductor called an intermission to await the end of the downpour.

After a half hour the musicians were able to play the "Ride of the Valkyries" and the overture to "Tannhauser."

The rain resumed drumming on the canvas at the close of the latter number and Dr. Koussevitsky called another intermission. When he announced he still planned to continue if at all possible, deafening applause came from the audience, huddled beneath the uncertain protection of the tent.

Finally the storm subsided and Dr. Koussevitsky completed his program except for the interrupted number from "Siegfried."

## Wages

(Continued from Page 9)

the lowest in the country, they charged.

A survey made last winter by Mrs. Louise Q. Blodgett, chief of the State Division of Women and Children, disclosed women in the wearing apparel industry being paid as low as $2.20 a week. Figures given out by the Department of Labor and Industry showed that 12½ per cent of the women apparel workers received less than 20 cents an hour and 37.8 per cent received less than 30 cents.

## Boston and Nantasket Service Is Restored As Strike Is Settled

Regular steamer service between Boston and Nantasket was restored today as a result of settlement of a two-day strike of the steamboat crews.

Commuters and excursionists no longer had to use taxis, buses and trains. They were conveyed by ship crews which had won immediate 10 per cent wage increases and the possibility of further adjustments next year.

The terms of settlement were recommended by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and accepted by both the company and strikers late yesterday afternoon.

By these terms, the crews will continue to work the same number of hours as before—said by union officials to total 19 daily—but will receive higher wages between now and Oct. 1, when the line will suspend operations for the winter.

The two officers, whose discharge precipitated the walk-out, were reinstated and the company recognized the union, the newly-formed Marine Transport Workers of the Atlantic, agreeing to give primary consideration, in hiring new workers, to men proposed by the union.

At the same time, a one-day strike of 60 delivery clerks employed at the Boston Market Terminal Company, South Boston, was ended and delivery of perishable goods from this terminal was resumed. The clerks won 10 per cent pay increases and a 49-hour week.

## *$5 Gas Meter Fee Ordered Returned To R. I. Customers*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Providence Gas Company will return approximately $75,000 with 4 per cent interest to thousands of its customers who paid a $5 deposit when installing meters and who are not in arrears more than three months in payment of bills, Michael De Ciantis, chief of the state division of public utilities announced today.

Mr. De Ciantis ordered the company to abolish the $5 deposit charge which is levied on consumers and returned when service is discontinued. F. C. Freeman, president of the gas company, and R. L. Fletcher, company treasurer, conferred with the division chief this week and agreed to comply at once with his order to end the charge and return to customers about $75,000 it has collected from time to time through this deposit requirement.

## *Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers*

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailing | Due | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | Aug. 14 | Cherbourg | Aug. 22 | Aug. 14 1:00 pm | Aug. 14 8:00 pm |
| *Columbus | Aug. 15 | Plymouth | Aug. 22 | Aug. 14 8:00 pm | Aug. 15 6:00 pm |
| ‡Scythia (Bost.) | Aug. 15 | Galway | Aug. 22 | Aug. 14 8:00 pm | |
| *Normandie | Aug. 18 | Southampton | Aug. 23 | Aug. 17 8:00 pm | Aug. 18 10:00 am |
| ‡Pres. Harding | Aug. 18 | Queenstown | Aug. 23 | Aug. 17 8:00 pm | Aug. 18 8:00 am |
| †Aquitania | Aug. 18 | Cherbourg | Aug. 24 | Aug. 17 8:00 pm | Aug. 18 8:00 am |

**Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mariposa | San Pedro | Aug. 19 | Aug. 14 4:00 pm | Aug. 14 8:00 pm |
| Manulani | San Francisco | Aug. 31 | Aug. 26 4:00 pm | Aug. 26 8:00 pm |

**Pacific Sailings**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. Coolidge | San Francisco | Aug. 21 | Aug. 16 4:00 pm | Aug. 18 8:00 pm |
| Pres. Jackson | Seattle | Aug. 28 | Aug. 23 4:00 pm | Aug. 23 8:00 pm |

*Except Irish Free State. ‡Irish Free State only. †Special address France and Great Britain only.

**Air-Mail Service**

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

They are inexpensive, less bothersome, more sanitary than linen or crash towels — strong, soft, extra-absorbent. Sold by grocers, druggists, department stores.

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BOSTON

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Black Again High Style for Autumn Day Shoes

Fashions—Food
a Thursday and Friday Page

## Pipings and Tailored Motifs Play Up Cut and Materials

### Mahogany Red, Araby Green and Marine Blue Among Good Colors. Novelty Fabrics for Evening Sandals

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

When you plant your feet, toes up, on the precipitous stool in the shoe store and tell the sales clerk what type of shoe you wish to buy, do you really feel quite positive yourself regarding the special factors that are important? Perhaps style and price dominate your thought, and they are, indeed, of great moment. Nevertheless, it would be unfortunate if they blinded you to the need of a comfortable fit and good wearing qualities.

To achieve a satisfactory fit is not altogether easy either for you or the sales clerk. The mere fact that your foot slips neatly into the model does not necessarily mean that it fits, in the sense that you can walk in it, relax in it, "live" in it day in and day out with forgetfulness. And you should demand this of a shoe.

**For a Comfortable Fit**

Only a few days ago a salesman said to me, "Shoes must be judged when the feet are in action. Too often we consider only the foot at rest. For instance, when full weight is put upon the foot, the big toe needs to advance comfortably to the end of the inner curve of the shank. (He pointed out that the shank is the narrow part of the sole beneath the instep, so, in untechnical vocabulary, one might say that the big toe should be comfortable in the pointed portion of the shoe.) All the toes," he continued, "should rest on the inner sole and not curl up. It is very bad when the foot overlaps the edge of the sole, as often happens when a fat foot tries to wear a sandal. The heel is important, too, and the heel of the shoe needs to hold snugly the heel of the foot. The upper must fit neatly and trimly into the arch of the foot."

The wearing qualities of a shoe are pretty well reflected in the price charged, and one should not complain if a cheap shoe wears less well than an expensive model. It may be necessary at times to buy in the lower price ranges and the results, if one is not unreasonable, are often very good. But if the money is at hand, a shoe which represents much hand-work in its manufacture and carefully selected skins and other materials, is a more long-sighted purchase. Although one can secure style in low-priced lines, superlative comfort and endurance are, quite justly, attributes of merchandise into which have gone the best fabrics and the most skilled labor.

**Sticking to One's Last**

Every manufacturer produces many lasts and is always seeking better ones, for they are not easy to design. When one of them proves a favorite with a great many customers, he develops it in a variety of leathers and styling. As every woman knows, feet vary enormously and one last may fit at the toe but not at the heel or have the wrong arch. Customers who have difficult feet, on finding a satisfactory last, will do well to order and re-order it in its different versions.

Suede is the predominating material this fall for town wear. In sports models calf holds its own, although reverse-calf, called bucko, is not so popular as it has been. Calf in prestige lines tends to be mat, but the lustrous finish is more practical and is the volume favorite. A good deal is being done with the waterproofing of leathers, although the process is still experimental. Patent leather is much used for trimmings, and appears also in a frosted effect, which is new. The luster strikes up through a semi-opaque surface. Satin has returned for formal afternoon shoes and also in white for dyeing. Brocades, silver and gold kid, and novelty fabrics form the slim evening sandal.

**The Painted-On Effect**

Although there are rumors of forthcoming styles designed to dramatize the foot by trimmings that will flare, at present the mode is for what is called "the painted-on effect." Pipings in gold or silver or in satin of a lighter color than the body are a favorite method of playing-up texture, particularly the dull texture of suède, by contrasts that gleam and glitter or strike bold harmonies. Stitching is used for the same purpose. Such tailored motifs as the curlicue illustrated in one of our models or the discs shown in another, represent the vogue. In the motifs themselves, too, is reflected the idea of texture contrast, for they are of patent and its sheen is increased by the silvery pipings. Perforations, cut-outs and underlays continue in favor. Evening models are still of the sandal type, but although toes are open there is a tendency to build up the line at the toe.

The ascending instep persists, but this is likely to be the case only until spring. The thrust of a shoe tends to imitate the neckline of dresses and when these descend so, probably, will the plane of the instep. It is a prognosis of this change that trimming already is so placed as to lead the eye downward, whereas at the zenith of the style, the movement was up and up.

**To Make Feet Look Slim**

Heels repeat the customary heights, though a slightly increased demand for lower heels on formal shoes is observed. The long vamp and the short vamp cater respectively to long, slim feet and short broad ones. The argument is that, although the ball of a short foot may be in the right position in a long-vamp model, the toes will have too much space. The matter has been worked out with technical precision, but we cannot help observing that the abbreviated vamp does exaggerate the apparent stubbiness of the foot it is designed to fit; and this foot needs an effect of elongation.

The vogue for black suits and dresses is reflected in the predominance of black shoes. Browns are second in popularity. Mahogany-red is important and can be tied up with modish accents and accessories. Araby-green and marine-blue are also related to hand bags, hat ornaments and costume jewelry.

Five new tones in hosiery have been carefully co-ordinated with leathers.

For Formal Afternoon Functions and Informal Evening Occasions, Such as Restaurant Dining, Left—Black or Brown Suède. The Fact That Vamp and Quarter Are Styled in One Piece Gives a Streamlined Appearance to This Model. The Curlicue Is of Patent, Piped in Silver. Center—Black Suède Pump With High Asymmetrical Front and Black Satin Piping. Right—Black Suède Vamp and Quarter in One, Black Patent Heel, Vamp Trim of Four Circles of Patent, Piped With Gray Patent

These Shoes Are Suitable for All-Day Wear in Town. They Are All Made of Suède, Which Is So Much the Vogue for Early Fall That, Except in Sports Types and for Trimming, Scarcely Any Other Material Is Considered. Left—Named the Little Rebel, This Model May Be Had in Black or Brown Suède With Matching Patent Underlay. Center—Also Available in Black or Brown Suède, With Matching Alligator-Calf Tongue and Heel Trim. Fox-Goring Under the Tongue Insures a Good Fit. Right—Last Spring's Popular Shoe Is Modified for Fall Wear by Having Its Toe Closed. It Is Offered in Black, Brown, Green and Blue Suède and Also in Black, Tan and Blue Calf

## Living on a South Latvian Farm

Riga, Latvia

"My family went to Milwaukee when I was quite a small girl, and when we decided to return to Latvia, my father's own country, I was very excited, for I had remembered little about it," Mrs. C. was telling me. "When I married I enjoyed making over this old mill-house, and now the mill and the farm keep us busy and interested. You must come and see our kitchen where we feed nearly 40 people every day," Madame C. led the way to the huge rafftered kitchen with an oven big enough to feed giants. Although it was early morning, the housekeeper was already busy with a long shovel pulling out the great rye loaves from the back of the cavernous depths.

"Our farm hands feed from this kitchen," Madame C. explained. "It is the custom here, as far as seasonal labor is concerned. Our permanent workers all have their own little homes and cook for themselves.

"I love my old house—bye and bye we are going to have it fixed just as I want it, but at present we must go slowly as the mill requires new machinery and that must come first. I don't mean to touch the log walls and the old rafters, but we shall put in new plumbing everywhere and I plan to furnish the hall in the style of an old Lettish homestead, with hand-woven covers and hand-carved furniture.

"Now you must come and see the mill," and Mrs. C. took me through the yard and out to the corn mill. Here grain was ground, not only for this large farm and its many workers, but also for the country people for miles around.

"Before we took the place over," my hostess explained, "the peasants used to bring their corn to be ground, and camped out for several days beside the mill until it was ready. They find it hard to understand how it can now be done so quickly, but with our modern plant we need not keep them waiting. But they seem to enjoy the little trip, and it is nothing unusual to find half a dozen families, with their horses and carts, settled down in a corner of the big yard cooking a meal by firelight!"

Leading the way to a deep, cool cellar, Mrs. C. showed me her storehouse where rows upon rows of bottles and jars held preserves, sterilized fruit and pickles. "I make enough in the summer and autumn," she explained, "to last us through the long cold winter and spring. You must realize that we are practically self-supporting on the farm. We have our own meat and vegetables and spin and weave our cloth from the flax grown in the meadows and the sheep reared on the farm. The large room you saw next to the kitchen is the maids' spinning room. They sit there when they are not at work. The men have another room to themselves. They all share a big dining-room, and the seasonal workers sleep there sometimes when the farm lofts are full.

* * *

"You must remind me to show you my national dress," she added, as we walked back to the house. "In this province of Latvia, Kurzéme, we use much red and black. My skirt is woven in those two colors and my lawn blouse is also embroidered in red. The swastika border on the white wool shawl you admired is a very old traditional pattern in Latvia. It came originally from the East, for as far back as the eleventh century Latvia traded with Persia and Arabia. The shawl is worn thrown over one shoulder and caught with a silver brooch. Farther north, in the province of Vidzeme, more green than red is used and the skirts are checked in pattern."

Madame C. is an accomplished musician and in the farmstead sitting-room is a fine pianoforte. Her two little children are already bilingual. Later when they go to school they will learn French and German. "We Letts," Madame C. explained, "have to know many languages, for few people speak our own." There were books in four languages on the bookshelves and many periodicals. Madame C. had translated some Lettish stories into English which were published in Chicago before she returned to Latvia. This happy, cultured home is typical of many in Latvia, where the people, now free to own and work their land for themselves are tackling the job with a wholehearted enthusiasm which is very pleasant to see.

* * *

"Perhaps to you it seems primitive here, but we are happy in helping to build up the fortunes of our country," said my hostess. "My father, my two brothers and the husband of my younger sister are all working a large farm rented from the state. We are not separated. As we spoke Lettish among ourselves while living in the United States, we feel perfectly at home with our neighbors here. I don't feel that my school days in the states are wasted. I can use my opportunities perhaps better here than there, and we are working hard to raise the standard of living among the country people. Come back to see us in a few years' time and you will be astonished with what we have accomplished!"

My last view of Madame C. was of her standing at her hospitable door, wrapped in the beautiful white shawl of her countrywomen, two sturdy children clinging to her hands.

E. C. D.

Adventures in Homemaking

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

## Small Adjustments in the Home

### May Be One Way to Help Eliminate Much Friction

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sometimes it takes a very small adjustment to make a family's life much more harmonious. Because the telephone was in the front hall where whoever used it had no privacy, the members of a certain family suffered inconvenience and irritation needlessly. A simple adjustment of the conditions brought serenity instead of discord. An extension cord of 12 feet or more, and the use of the hand set, secured at small expense, allowed the telephone to be taken into one of several rooms at pleasure and used with the doors shut.

The young people of the family enjoyed the changed conditions because they might chat freely with their friends on inconsequential matters that might seem foolish to older ears, or make business arrangements and plan surprises without family intervention at the time. The adults of the family appreciated the change because they could talk in peace with friends, undisturbed by the effervescence of youth and the natural noises of a bustling household. One of the minor causes of family conflict was thus quickly and easily adjusted to the happiness of all concerned.

**Upstairs Sitting-Room**

In another household a beneficial change was made when the guest room was turned into an upstairs sitting-room. When the downstairs was thronged with young folks and their friends, the parents could retire to a comfortable room to read, talk or rest in seclusion. The younger members of the family not only enjoyed the freedom this change gave them downstairs, but when the adults were entertaining guests, the younger members retired to the upstairs sitting-room and continued their work or recreation. Thus a room that had been used only occasionally became a central point of satisfaction.

"Isn't it queer what little things will loom large in family life?" said a young woman recently. "I would gladly pay for laundering our linens if mother would indulge my longing for plenty of clean napkins and tablecloths. It rests me to see a spotless cloth and an attractive table every night when I come home from work, but mother says I have extravagant ideas and calls me finicky."

**Individual Preferences**

"I like loads of clean towels," confessed another girl. "It is a delight to see the towel bars filled with crisp gay towels, not only one for each of us, but towels to the right of us and towels to the left of us and all ready for us at any and all times."

"Will you please buy a dozen bars of soap at one time!" a husband begged his wife. "I am tired of chasing one pale thin piece of soap all over the bathroom whenever I want to bathe. You are a good cook and housekeeper and I approve of your thrifty ways, but let's be luxurious on soap."

The homemaker will find it pays to study and adjust any situation that is causing unrest in the home, for much of the happiness of home life lies in the small satisfactions and enjoyments that home brings to each member of the family.

## GARDENING

**Value of Mulching**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

One of the often neglected arts of gardening is applying a mulch to flowers and shrubs to assure blooms and continued growth during the latter part of August and early autumn.

A mulch, correctly used, has a definite purpose in one's garden scheme. It does three things. First, it keeps the soil moist around the plant during the dry, hot weather. Second, it is a very effective method of controlling weeds. Third, it furnishes humus to the soil.

If the soil is the average loam, perhaps the one greatest secret of garden success is to make certain that the earth has a sufficient supply of moisture. The hose must not be used indiscriminately or too much food naturally in the soil is carried below the area of feeding rootlets.

There are several materials which furnish a satisfactory mulch. An inch-thick layer of peat moss is one of the best. Straw makes a good mat under a row of tomatoes or zinnias. There are several brands of commercial mulching paper. The writer has used pine needles with satisfactory results.

If one has a hedge along a wall, or a shrub in a corner, any weeds raked from the garden may be arranged around the base of the plants. A 70-foot hedge of lilacs started four years ago has had weeds, hay, the plants from the garden when crops are over, piled about it. The shrubs have made excellent and consistent growth.

H. S. P.

(A Friday Column)

EXHIBITION
GLADIOLI
Exquisite Blooms—In Variety
August 14 to August 25
OPEN FREE TO VISITORS
LITTLE TREE FARMS
Framingham Centre, Mass.
*A pleasant drive*

## Turning On the Breeze

### More Service From Your Electrical Appliances

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It seems to be human nature to carry throughout life the impressions made by a device when one first became acquainted with it, even though that was from 10 to 30 or more years ago. We forget that during the years when we were occupied with our own affairs it was the business of others so to improve that device as to eliminate all objections to it and make it meet growing demands.

Take the electric fan, for instance. Even today one hears people who say that they cannot stand the hum of the fan nor its breeze; that it is too heavy to move from one place to another, and it costs too much to run. After investigating electric fans on the market one realizes that they are speaking in terms of early years, for the modern fan is absolutely noiseless, nor need one sit in its direct breeze to get its cooling effect. Its weight has been reduced about one third of what it formerly was, so it may easily be carried from one room to another. And the motor is so much more efficient and electric rates are so much lower than they were even five years ago, that the largest fans will run several hours on electricity that costs but a cent.

**Indirect Cooling**

Even a small portable fan, placed on the floor, the breeze directed upward, makes a general circulation of air that may be enjoyed by a scattered group in the room. Or, the fan may be placed on the mantel over the fireplace and the stream of air so directed on the wall as to deflect back into the room to cool occupants who do not enjoy a direct breeze.

Fans have many other uses to which they may be put even while they are serving their original purpose in keeping people cool and comfortable. There are many occasions when the fan may well be placed on a stool at the basement landing, and the cool breeze from this room directed upward through the open door into the kitchen. So, the stream of cool air is not so strong as to bother the worker, nor dry too fast the clothes she may be ironing, and yet it is so refreshing while doing that work or preparing meals, washing dishes, or canning, that such occupations as are real tasks on hot days are accomplished in comfort.

**Iced or Moistened**

A block of ice at the top of the stairway, so placed that the stream of air from the fan plays over it before reaching the kitchen accords with the principle employed in successful cooling systems for houses. Lacking the ice, a clothesbars filled with wet clothes, set in the breeze, not only helps in cooling the air in the kitchen, but also saves time and effort in hanging clothes in the yard on a hot day, and lugging them in again.

A fan will clear a smoke- or odor-filled kitchen in about a quarter of the time required by nature for the job. Placed to blow outward through a window or a door, and with entrance for fresh air at the far side of the room, the fan will speed up the freshening of the air and help prevent the smoke or odors from invading other parts of the house.

The fan may also be used to hasten the drying of wet spots after scrubbing or mopping floors. It is handy, too, for hustling the drying of paint or varnish, and even of the dishes. For the latter, wash, rinse and place the dishes in the wire drainer as usual, and leave them to dry in the breeze.

BERTHA STARETTER

A fourth article in this series will run soon.

## An Apron That Is a Work Bag

### Dainty, Useful, Easy to Make for Self or Friend

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A dainty little work-bag apron, roomy enough to hold quite a bit of sewing, knitting or needlepoint, and attractive enough to be worn any time, has many advantages. It offers protection from a dark dress to lighter, more delicate work, and will prove a veritable boon to the busy housewife who likes to pick up a bit of handiwork while the dinner is cooking. It is easily taken off at a moment's notice while the work remains protected and intact in the spacious pockets. When not in use, the ends may be tied together, hung in the closet and taken out again as needed.

The one pictured was fashioned of colorful dimity, purple and orange figures on a white background. Orange rickrack braid, matching one of the high colors of the dimity, made an effective trim. One-and-one-half yards of the dimity, which was quite narrow, was needed. Before cutting into the material, make a pattern of a piece of laundry wrapping paper, or if that is not available, newspaper will answer. Cut a piece 24 inches long by 27 inches wide. Fold over. Round off bottom and slope up to top from 13½ inches to 12½ inches. The half inch allows a fourth-inch hem on either side. Cut another piece of paper 22 inches long. Pin second piece to apron and cut and slope to fit bottom and sides. Fold second piece over in center and at the top cut two deep half circles for the tops of the pockets.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dainty Work-Bag Apron. The Accompanying Article Tells How to Make It

From the material, take off a strip 2½ inches wide the whole length of the material for the belt and tie. Then pin the pattern to the material and cut apron and top piece. To make, first hem around the top of the pockets—the half circles—and sew the rickrack braid across the pockets. Then sew the two pieces together, taking care to have the right sides up. Sew rickrack braid on edge, leaving half of the braid out for the finish. Sew pockets down about three inches on either side. At the top of the apron, fold in three half-inch tucks on either side. This allows a fullness to take care of the work when it is put in bag. Sew belt across top and sew together to the end for the ties. Finish the belt with a strip of the braid.

While the dimity makes a dainty and effective apron and is practical because so easy to launder, the idea of the apron adapts itself to many materials. If a more elaborate one is desired, white or black moiré, taffeta or rayon would be stunning. Navy blue, orange or black rickrack or bias tape would offer contrast to the white, while white rickrack would be beautiful on the black taffeta. Gaily flowered cretonne or printed silk could also be used to advantage.

EDNA GUGENHEIM.

CARNATIONS
for Every Clime
If you have ever cut CARNATIONS at the various shows in your district, you will know that you can grow them from seed, and the cost of mixed seed at 9/6 (2.25) and 5/- (1.25) per packet. Post free (foreign parcels). Interesting leaflet illustrated Cultivation of Carnations, and catalogue of Carnations, and cultural guide sent free on request to
The Largest Carnation Raisers and Specialists in the World.
Allwood Bros
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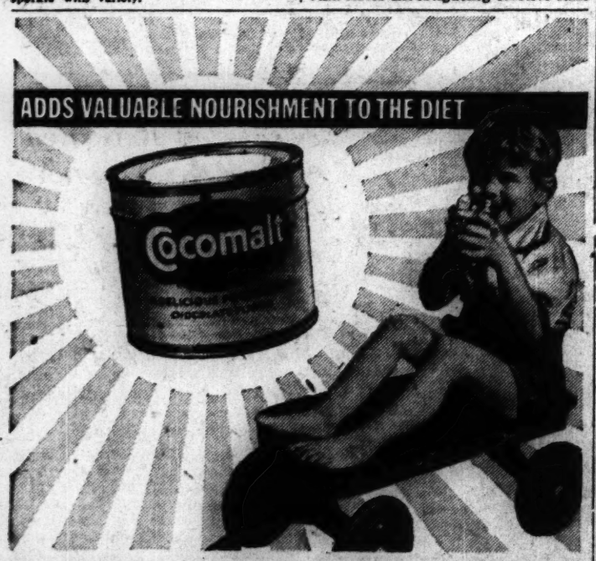
HAYWARDS HEATH, England

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

ADDS VALUABLE NOURISHMENT TO THE DIET




CHILDREN LOVE DELICIOUS COCOMALT
*---and it almost doubles the food-energy value of a glass of milk*

WHY is Cocomalt used regularly in so many Christian Science Monitor homes? Why do so many readers of this splendid paper write to us and say they have made Cocomalt a regular part of their diets?

To begin with, Cocomalt is a wholesome, nourishing food that is in keeping with your standards and ideals. Furthermore, it is easy to prepare and served either hot or cold it makes a delicious, tempting drink that children and grown-ups enjoy.

*Rich in Food Essentials*

Made as directed, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy value to a glass of milk. Thus, every glass of Cocomalt your child drinks is equal in caloric value to almost *two glasses* of plain milk. Cocomalt supplies Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus, Vitamin D and other important food essentials; food essentials that are valuable to your child's growth and development. Cocomalt is sold by grocery stores in 8-oz. and 16-oz. purity-sealed cans. Also available in an economical 5-lb. family size. Don't be fooled by misleading substitutes. Be sure you get the genuine Monitor advertised Cocomalt.

COCOMALT—IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

*To Enjoy the Fresh full flavor of Summer Salads—Serve this Fresh Mazola Dressing!*

MAZOLA SALAD DRESSING

| | |
|---|---|
| *1 egg* | *½ teaspoon paprika* |
| *3 tablespoons sugar* | *½ cup vinegar* |
| *1½ teaspoons salt* | *⅔ cup Mazola* |
| *3 teaspoons dry mustard* | *1 cup water* |
| *4 tablespoons Argo or Kingsford's Corn Starch* | |

Put egg, sugar, seasoning, vinegar and Mazola in mixing bowl but DO NOT STIR. Make a paste by mixing the Argo Corn Starch with ½ cup water, add the additional ½ cup water and cook over slow fire, stirring constantly until it boils and "clears up." Add hot corn starch mixture to ingredients in mixing bowl and beat briskly with Dover egg beater. Cool before serving.

*MAZOLA is pressed from the Hearts of Fully Ripened Golden Corn—That's why it's*

THE *Salad Oil* WITH CHARACTER

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day 1,000,000
2937 sales to date 2,000,000
1936 sales to date 2,000,000

## Steels Lead Rise In Stock Market; Volume Picks Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Steels came to the fore in today's stock market after aviation and specialty issues had pointed the way in early dealings.

While backward stocks were to be seen here and there, gains of fractions to around 2 points were fairly well distributed near the final hour. Volume picked up on the extension of the recovery move, with transfers running at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

The corporation earnings outlook, brokers said, brought in some buyers. At the same time it was thought many traders were disinclined to expand commitments because of confusing congressional developments and the Sino-Japanese war clouds at Shanghai which might envelop other nations.

### Little Profit Selling

Although there was little profit selling here and there in the afternoon, stocks generally pointing upward included Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, General Motors, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Oliver Farm, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Colorado & Southern, Spiegel Inc., Radio, Crown Cork, Canada Dry and Servel.

Narrow were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Macy, American Telephone and Consolidated Edison.

Crown Zellerbach, a strong spot in the past week, dipped. The company declared an interim dividend, the first since 1930, and it was suggested this might have been discounted.

Capacity operations in some of the aircraft manufacturing plants drew attention to this department. Steels reflected thoughts of steady improvement in profits for most of the mills.

Indicating a revival of interest in the lethargic capital markets were the announcement that Consolidated Edison would issue $80,000,000 in debentures, expectation of $30,000,000 in new financing by a railroad subsidiary of U. S. Steel, and the plan of Pierce-Arrow to sell $20,700,000 of stock to finance production of a low-priced car.

Rails were watched in view of the belief of some observers heavy goods and crop shipments, improved operating efficiency, an amicable adjustment of the wage controversy, will bring better net income figures in future months.

### General Bond List Quiet

Rail liens scored further narrow gains in a quiet bond market today.

Other divisions moved in a mixed range. A few industrial convertibles were out in front with gains of around a point. United States Governments were sluggish and a little under Thursday's closing prices. Declines ranged from 1-32 to 3-32.

Slightly higher were St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s, Chicago & North western 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Paper 5s, Goodyear 5s and Shell Union 3½s. Wider advances were recorded by Walworth 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. Studebaker 6s rose about 1¾ in early trading.

Loans of Alleghany Corp., Santa Fe, Cuba Northern Railway, Illinois Central and International Telephone settled a little lower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Demand for industrial shares picked up on the curb exchange today, lifting many issues fractions to more than a point.

Apparently moved to buy cautiously in anticipation of autumn business improvement, traders picked issues favored by recent earnings trends. Most utilities lagged in quiet dealings.

Showing gains ranging to more than a point were Carrier, Technicolor, American Cyanamid "B," Creole, Cord and Pan American Airways.

A drop the last two days in the price of export copper seemed to have made traders wary of metal shares. However, small gains in Hecla, New Jersey Zinc and Consolidated Copper offset a small drop in Hudson Bay.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last | Prev. Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.94⅛ | $4.95⅞ | $4.8707 |
| Cables | 4.95⅛ | 4.96⅛ | 4.8707 |
| France—franc | .0378⅝ | .0378⅛ | ‡ |
| Belgium—belga | .1683 | .1683¾ | .1895 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2297 | .2296½ | ‡ |
| Italy—lira | .0526½ | .0526¼ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4023 | .4022 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5514 | .5514 | ‡ |
| Sweden—wrona | .2571 | .2570 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2506 | .2505 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2236 | .2236 | .4537 |
| Spain—peseta | ‡ | ‡ | .2267 |
| Greece—drachma | .0091¾ | .0091½ | .0220 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1887½ | .1888 | .2382 |
| Cz'ch'sl'a—crown | .0349 | .0349 | ‡ |
| Finland—finn'k | .0220¾ | .0220½ | .0428 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1978 | .1978 | .2981 |
| Poland—zloty | .1895 | .1895 | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0454 | .0454 | .0748 |
| Roumania—leu | .0075 | .0075 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0233 | .0233 | .0280 |

| South Americas | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina—peso | .3029† | .3029† | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0508 | .0509 | .0920 |
| Chile—peso | .0240 | .0240 | .0500 |
| Peru—sol | .2800 | .2800 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso | .8850‡ | .8000‡ | 1.7510 |
| Far East | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2908 | .2905 | .3440 |
| India—rupee | .3788 | .3780 | .4180 |
| Java—guilder | .5534 | .5540 | .8000 |
| Straits Settlements—dollar | .5660 | .5655 | .8013 |
| Philippine—peso | .5012‡ | .5025 | .5000 |
| Canada | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .9998 | .9998 | 1.0031 |
| Mexico | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2730 | .2730 | .2440 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury Aug. 11: Receipts, $118,362,586.26; expenditures, $73,297,963.93; balance, $2,800,949,814.16; customs receipts for the month, $14,190,565.26. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $647,775,850.23; expenditures, $630,756,604.44, including $263,501,551.79 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $972,980,754.15; gross debt, $36,979,469,515.39, an increase of $32,626,977.56 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,496,516,270.22, including $1,280,000,035.66 of inactive gold.

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 44½ | Abbott Lab (1.20g) | 5 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | Aug 11 |
| 84½ | 63¾ | Acme Steel (4) | 10 | 81 | 80¾ | 80 | +1¾ |
| 23½ | 13 | Adams Express (1.60) | 10 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 39¾ | 29½ | Adams-Mills (2g) | 1 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| 34 | 28 | Addressograph (1.40) | 5 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2 | Advance Rumely | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 80½ | 64½ | Air Reduction (1a) | 13 | 72⅝ | 71¾ | 72⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 10 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 15⅝ | 11 | Alaska Jun (.80a) | 3 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | Alleghany | 10 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 58½ | 33 | Allied pf xw | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Aug 7 |
| 80⅝ | 34½ | Alleg pf 500 ww | 1 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | —1½ |
| 50 | 34 | Alleg pf 500 ww | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jul 30 |
| 53½ | 36 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 37 | 36 | 37 | Aug 4 |
| 48⅝ | 30½ | Alleg Oil (1.20g) | 16 | 38 | 36 | 36½ | — ⅝ |
| 27½ | 17⅛ | Allen Indust (1) | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | Aug13 |
| 258½ | 215 | Allied Ch & Dye (6) | 5 | 230½ | 230 | 230⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 52 | 39 | Allied Mills (2g) | 7 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ | + ⅝ |
| 21⅛ | 18 | Allied Stores (.50a) | 44 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 88 | 76 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 2 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | Aug11 |
| 83½ | 57 | Allis-Ch Mfg (1g) | 40 | 72 | 70 | 72 | +2 |
| 39⅝ | 31½ | Alpha P Corn (1) | 2 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | Aug13 |
| 6⅛ | 4¼ | Amal Leather | 4 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 52¾ | 34¼ | Amal Leather pf (3) | 2 | 39⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | Aug 9 |
| 114½ | 80 | Amerada (2) | 6 | 96 | 95 | 96 | |
| 101½ | 83 | Am Ag Ch Del (2½g) | 4 | 98½ | 97 | 98½ | +2½ |
| 41⅜ | 20½ | Am Bank Note (¾g) | 5 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | |
| 80⅝ | 67¼ | Am Brake Sh (1¼g) | 2 | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 121 | 90¼ | Am Can (4a) | 47 | 119⅝ | 109¾ | 116⅝ | +1 |
| 174 | 152½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 159⅝ | 159¾ | 159⅝ | |
| 71 | 46 | Am Car & Fdy (½g) | 6 | 53 | 51 | 53 | + ⅝ |
| 104½ | 77 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 3 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | + ½ |
| 33¾ | 28 | Am Ch & Chble (1½g) | 44 | 31¾ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 149 | 115 | Am Ch & Chble pf (4) | 2 | 127 | 126 | 127 | +3 |
| 112 | 98 | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 113 | 110⅝ | 113 | Aug13 |
| 23¾ | 13⅝ | Am Colortype | 6 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 20½ | Am Comi Alcohol | 3 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 25 | Am Cryst Sug (2½g) | 3 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 13½ | 8⅝ | Am Encaustic Tiling | 13 | 9⅝ | 9 | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 10½ | Am European | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Aug 9 |
| 13⅝ | 8½ | Am & Foreign Pow | 37 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 37 | Am & For P 6 pf | 13 | 48½ | 47½ | 47½ | —1 |
| 68⅞ | 45 | Am & For P 7 pf | 12 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ | + ½ |
| 38½ | 18½ | Am & For P 2 pf | 6 | 37 | 36½ | 36⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 14½ | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 3 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 11¾ | 5⅞ | Am Hide & Leather | 7 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 55¾ | 36¾ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | |
| 52⅜ | 40¾ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 6 | 46 | 43½ | 44 | + ½ |
| 4¾ | 2½ | Am Ice | 7 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 27⅝ | 17⅜ | Am Ice pf (1g) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| 17¾ | 12¼ | Am International | 3 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 37 | Am Locomotive | 4 | 49½ | 49 | 48⅞ | |
| 135 | 101¼ | Am Locomotive pf | 1 | 114½ | 114½ | 114¾ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 18⅝ | Am M & Pdy (¾g) | 6 | 20⅜ | 20¾ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7¾ | Am M & Met (.45g) | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 68⅝ | 43¼ | Am Metal (¾g) | 10 | 57½ | 56½ | 57¼ | + ⅛ |
| 129½ | 112 | Am Metal 6% pf (6) | 1 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | Aug11 |
| 16½ | 7 | Am Power & Light | 23 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 87½ | 49½ | Am P & L 56 pf (6) | 3 | 84½ | 82 | 84¾ | +1½ |
| 72½ | 40¼ | Am P & L $5 pf (5) | 3 | 53½ | 55 | 55 | — ½ |
| 29½ | 18⅝ | Am Rad & S (1.60) | 54 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 45¾ | 31⅜ | Am Roll Mill (1.10g) | 53 | 40¾ | 39⅜ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 28¾ | Am Safety Raz (2) | 3 | 32½ | 31½ | 31½ | —1 |
| 39 | 32 | Am Seating (1¼g) | 4 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ½ |
| 105¾ | 79⅝ | Am Smelt & R (2¼g) | 51 | 98⅝ | 97½ | 98⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 154 | 138½ | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 9 | 144¾ | 144¾ | 144¾ | |
| 67½ | 53¼ | Am Snuff (3a) | 6 | 57¼ | 57½ | 57½ | Aug13 |
| 74¾ | 48⅝ | Am Stl Fdrs (1½g) | 41 | 58 | 56¾ | 57⅞ | +1¾ |
| 26½ | 16⅞ | Am Stores (1¼g) | 2 | 17 | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 56⅞ | 37 | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 4 | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | Aug13 |
| 143¾ | 124½ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 6 | 128 | 128 | 128 | Aug 6 |
| 25⅞ | 21½ | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | Aug10 |
| 187 | 159¾ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 9 | 170⅝ | 170 | 170 | — ⅜ |
| 99 | 73¾ | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 80 | 79⅛ | 79½ | Aug13 |
| 99⅞ | 74½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 12 | 82 | 81¾ | 81¾ | — ⅛ |
| 150½ | 128¼ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 2 | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | Aug11 |
| 20½ | 11⅞ | Am Type Founders | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 29½ | 18¼ | Am Wat Wks (.60g) | 51 | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 107 | 88 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 2 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Aug11 |
| 14⅜ | 7¾ | Am Woolen | 4 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 79 | 54½ | Am Woolen pf (3k) | 9 | 69¼ | 68¾ | 69½ | + ⅜ |
| 20 | 6⅞ | Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 16⅞ | 15¾ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 185 | 100 | Am Zinc L & S pf | 1 | 175 | 175 | 175 | Aug 9 |
| 79⅜ | 44½ | Am Zinc pr pf (1½g) | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | —1 |
| 69½ | 47¾ | Anaconda (¾g) | 88 | 62½ | 61¾ | 62⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 97 | 79 | Anacon W&C (2½g) | 3 | 84¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | Aug11 |
| 24¾ | 18 | Archer-D (.30g) | 3 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | |
| 37½ | 18 | Andes Copper | 1 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27½ | Aug10 |
| 10¼ | 5½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 46 | 39⅝ | Arch-Dan-M (1½g) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Aug12 |
| 111 | 106 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | Aug13 |
| 13¾ | 7 | Armour Ill (.55g) | 27 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | + ⅜ |
| 23¼ | 15 | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 2 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | Aug13 |
| 126 | 96 | Armour Il. pf (7) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Aug 6 |
| 70½ | 54⅜ | Armstrong Ck (1½g) | 26 | 64⅜ | 64 | 64 | |
| 16¼ | 11 | Arnold Const (¾g) | 4 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + ¾ |
| 17⅜ | 8¾ | Artloom | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 24¾ | 15⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 9 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 101 | 85½ | Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) | 1 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | Aug10 |
| 125 | 112 | Assd D G 2 pf ($3½k) | *1 | 112 | 113 | 112 | Jun 1 |
| 57½ | 40⅜ | Associates Invest (3) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | Aug 9 |
| 94¾ | 69½ | Atch T & S F (2g) | 25 | 82¼ | 81 | 82 | +1 |
| 104 | 93 | Atchison pf (5) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | — ¼ |
| 55½ | 44½ | Atl Coast Line | 12 | 52¾ | 52½ | 52¾ | + ½ |
| 29 | 14½ | Atl Gulf & W In | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Aug11 |
| 44 | 20¾ | Atl G & W In pf | 2 | 23¼ | 22½ | 22½ | + ¼ |
| 37 | 27¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 9 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | + ¼ |
| 116½ | 107 | Atl Refining pf (4) | 2 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Aug12 |
| 18½ | 15 | Atlas Corp (.80) | 21 | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | |
| 53⅞ | 50½ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 2 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 94 | 68½ | Atlas Powd (3½g) | 3 | 80 | 79¼ | 80 | + ⅜ |
| 18¼ | 11⅜ | Atlas Tack (¾g) | *1 | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 13½ | Auburn Auto | 4 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | + ½ |
| 9½ | 5⅝ | Austin Nichols | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Aug12 |
| 9¼ | 5⅝ | Aviation Corp | 11 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |

| | | Baldwin Loco | 17 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11¼ | 4¾ | Baldwin Loco asd | 35 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 4⅝ | Baldwin Loco ct wi | 102 | 22½ | 20¾ | 22⅜ | +1⅝ |
| 30⅜ | 20⅝ | Baldwin Loco pf | 5 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 120 | 70 | Baldwin Loco pf asd | 2 | 90 | 89¾ | 90 | — ⅛ |
| 120 | 73½ | Balt & Ohio | 40 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 47¾ | 27¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Aug 9 |
| 45 | 38½ | Bang & Aroos (2½) | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | — ⅜ |
| 43⅜ | 27⅝ | Barber Co (1¼g) | 4 | 31½ | 30⅜ | 31½ | — ⅜ |
| 32 | 22 | Barker Bros | 1 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ | Aug 9 |
| 35¼ | 23½ | Barnsdall (1) | 20 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 13⅞ | Bayuk C (.50½g) | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 28¾ | 21½ | Beatrice Cr (1a) | 1 | 25¼ | 25½ | 25¼ | Aug11 |
| 105¾ | 101 | Beat Cr pf xw (5) | 1 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ | Aug 9 |
| 114¾ | 105 | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 1 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | — ⅜ |
| 15¾ | 11¼ | Belding-Hem (1) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 88⅛ | 84 | Belg N R pf (3.24e) | 1 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | Aug 4 |
| 30½ | 18⅜ | Bendix Aviat (¾g) | 7 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 23¾ | 20⅜ | Benef InLn (1.32½g) | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| 62¾ | 47½ | Best & Co (2½a) | 3 | 58⅞ | 58⅜ | 58⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 105½ | 73 | Beth Steel (2½g) | 81 | 101¾ | 99⅞ | 101½ | +2 |
| 20 | 17 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 3 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18¾ | |
| 129½ | 108 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 1 | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | |
| 69¾ | 51½ | Bigelow-San (3g) | 3 | 67 | 66¾ | 67 | Aug13 |
| 38 | 24 | Black & Decker (½g) | 3 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 22 | Blaw-Knox (.45g) | 11 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | + ⅛ |
| 49¾ | 27⅛ | Boeing Airplane | 43 | 36¼ | 35 | 36 | +1⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 37 | Bohn Alum (3) | 5 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | + ¾ |
| 28 | 21½ | Borden (1.60) | 16 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 48¾ | 38⅝ | Borg-Warner (2) | 26 | 49½ | 48⅝ | 49½ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 8¼ | Boston & Maine | 5 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ | |
| 4½ | 1¼ | Botany C M A | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Aug10 |
| 23¼ | 15 | Bridgpt Brass (.60g) | 26 | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | + ¼ |
| 50⅞ | 39¼ | Briggs Mfg (1½g) | 43 | 47¾ | 45½ | 47⅜ | +1½ |
| 53½ | 41¾ | Briggs & Strat (3) | 2 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Aug10 |
| 47 | 38½ | Bristol-Myers (2.40a) | *3 | 38½ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ⅝ |
| 8 | 2¾ | Bklyn & Queens T | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Aug11 |
| 38½ | 15½ | Bklyn & Q T pf | 2 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 53 | 18½ | Bklyn-Man T (2½g) | 5 | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | |
| 102¼ | 62½ | Bklyn-M T pf (6) | 2 | 68 | 68 | 68 | +2½ |
| 52⅜ | 26¼ | Bklyn U Gas (2.20g) | 3 | 20 | 20⅜ | 20 | |
| 50 | 43½ | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 45⅝ | 45½ | 45½ | |
| 24¼ | 16¾ | Brunswick-Balke | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Aug12 |
| 25¼ | 14¾ | Bucyrus-Erie | 15 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ¼ |
| 14⅜ | 7½ | Budd Mfg | 7 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 7¼ | Budd Wheel (.30g) | 6 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| 45½ | 30¾ | Bullard Co (1) | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| 65⅝ | 50⅛ | Bulova Watch (4a) | 2 | 57 | 56⅝ | 57 | + ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 16¼ | Burlington Mills (1) | 1 | 18⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |
| 38⅜ | 23½ | Burr Ad Ma (.60g) | 20 | 29½ | 28½ | 29½ | +1½ |
| 11⅜ | 4½ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | Aug 9 |
| 39 | 15 | Bush Term 7% deb | 4 | 18½ | 17½ | 17½ | Aug10 |
| 18¼ | 12⅜ | Butler Bros (1.60) | 6 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 28¼ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 3 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ¼ |
| 120 | 73½ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 13 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 17⅜ | Byers Co | 7 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 35¼ | Byron Jackson (1g) | 3 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Aug12 |

| | | —C— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48¼ | 35¼ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 6 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ | + ⅜ |
| 51½ | 50 | Calif Pack pf (3½) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Jul 28 |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Callahan Z-Ld | 10 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 30½ | 13 | Calumet & Hec (¾g) | 18 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16¼ | + ⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 24 | Campbell Wy (1) | 2 | 32 | 32½ | 32⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 38¼ | 23½ | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 32 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26 | +1 |
| 17½ | 11½ | Canadian Pacific | 24 | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅜ | |
| 61½ | 44 | Cannon Mills (1g) | 3 | 48⅞ | 48 | 48 | Aug11 |
| 18½ | 13⅝ | Cap Adm A (1½g) | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | Aug12 |
| 35⅝ | 30 | Carpenter St (1.25g) | 4 | 31¼ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | Carriers & G (.10g) | 6 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | |
| 106¾ | 130 | Case (J I) | 4 | 181 | 184 | 185 | +1 |
| 69¾ | 41½ | Caterpil Tractr (2) | 2 | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 188 | 98 | Caterpil Tr pf (8) | *1 | 164¾ | 164¾ | 164¾ | Aug13 |
| 41¼ | 28⅝ | Celanese (1½g) | 25 | 30 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 116 | 106½ | Celanese pr pf (7) | 2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Aug11 |
| 48⅛ | 37 | Celotex (.80g) | 3 | 41 | 41 | 41 | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 21½ | Cent Aguir (1½a) | 1 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | Aug12 |
| 13⅝ | 6½ | Cent Fdy | 4 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 18 | Cent RR NJ | 5 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Aug 9 |
| 14⅝ | 11 | Cent Violeta Sug | 4 | 12½ | 12½ | 13½ | Aug 6 |
| 14½ | 8½ | Century Rib M (.80g) | 4 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅜ | Jul 31 |
| 80⅝ | 60 | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 3 | 78 | 78 | 78 | —1 |
| 23⅝ | 11½ | Certain-teed | 7 | 13¼ | 12 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 63¼ | 35½ | Champ Pap & F (2) | 3 | 57⅛ | 57 | 57 | Aug13 |
| 46 | 14⅜ | Checker Cab | 3 | 18½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| 68⅝ | 50⅞ | Ches & Ohio (2.80a) | 3 | 82 | 82 | 82 | |
| 98⅝ | 91 | Ches & Ohio pf (4) | 2 | 92 | 92 | 92 | —3 |
| 90½ | 67 | Ches Corp (3) | 3 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 14¾ | 8⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 6⅝ | Chi & E Ill pf | 2 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Chi & N W | 15 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | |
| 19⅝ | 9¾ | Chi & N W pf | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Aug12 |
| 4 | 2 | Chi Gt West | 1 | 3⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Aug10 |
| 18⅝ | 8⅜ | Chi Gt West pf | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 26 | 24½ | Chi Mail Or (1¼a) | 10 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | Chi Mi St P & P | 12 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Aug 9 |
| 7¼ | 3¼ | Chi M St P & P pf | 12 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 23 | 21 | Chi Pneu T pf (2) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 43 | 36 | Chi Pneu T ev pf (2) | 3 | 42 | 41¼ | 42 | Aug12 |
| 3¾ | 2 | Chi Rk Is & P | — | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 8¾ | 3½ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 19⅝ | 8¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 3 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | Aug13 |
| 27½ | 14 | Chi Well Cob (1¼g) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 36¾ | 13½ | Chic Cot Oil | 3 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 9¼ | Childs Co | 15 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 138¼ | 84 | Chrysler (5g) | 107 | 114⅝ | 110⅝ | 114⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 31⅝ | 17⅝ | City Inv Av Tr (3) | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 10⅝ | 8⅝ | City Stores | 4 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 48 | 28⅝ | Clark Equip (1.60) | 3 | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47¾ | +1⅛ |
| 47⅝ | 35 | Clev Cliffs Ir (1g) | 12 | 47⅝ | 46⅝ | 47⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 39⅞ | 33⅝ | Cleveti Peabody (1) | 7 | 39⅝ | 36½ | 36½ | — ⅜ |
| 176¼ | 122½ | Coca-Cola (3) | 3 | 150 | 148 | 150 | |
| 89 | 66½ | Coca-Cola A (2) | 1 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | Aug 3 |
| 38¾ | 17⅝ | Colgate-Palm (½) | 21 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 104½ | 103 | Colgate-Palm pf (4) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 121 | 113¼ | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) | 1 | 116⅞ | 116¼ | 116⅝ | —⅛ |
| 134½ | 100¼ | Colo Gas ev pf (6) | 12 | 118 | 114 | 115 | +2 |
| 37 | 28⅞ | Colum Br Ry A (.40g) | 3 | 30¼ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 176¼ | 122½ | Colum Gas & El (2) | 30 | 129⅝ | 127 | 127 | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 66½ | Colum Gas pf A (5) | 2 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 100⅞ | 80 | Colum Gas pf B (5) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| 38¾ | 17⅝ | Colum Pict vtc (1a) | 3 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 69⅝ | 41¼ | Colum Pict pf (3½k) | 1 | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | |
| 111 | 101 | Colum Southern (6a) | 1 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | |
| 69⅛ | 40⅝ | Comml Credit (2) | 3 | 46 | 46¼ | 46¼ | +1⅛ |
| 114 | 100 | Comml Credit pf (6) | 1 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 80¾ | 63⅛ | Comml Invest Tr (4) | 1 | 66 | 65¾ | 65¾ | — ⅛ |
| 130 | 103½ | Comml Tr ev pf (6½) | 1 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | Aug 5 |
| 31½ | 23 | Comml Solv (.60) | 20 | 24¼ | 24 | 24⅛ | |
| 23⅝ | 11 | Compgnie Fran (1) | 1 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | |
| 19½ | 11⅝ | Congoleum-Nairn (2) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Aug 10 |
| 19⅝ | 15⅛ | Congress Cigar | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 27⅛ | Consol Aircraft | 2 | 33 | 32 | 32 | +1⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10⅞ | Consol Cigar | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 17⅜ | 12⅝ | Consol Coal | 6 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅜ | 21⅝ | Consol Edison (2.80) | 6 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 13⅝ | Consol Film (1¼g) | 4 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 2⅞ | Consol Film pf | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 10 | Consol Laundries | 3 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | Aug11 |
| 37⅞ | 23¼ | Consol Oil (.80a) | 68 | 26 | 25⅝ | 26 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 10⅛ | Consol Oil 5% pf (5) | 4 | 106⅝ | 106 | 106 | Aug 6 |
| 15⅝ | 6½ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 2 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Consol Textile | 3 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 20⅝ | Container Corp (1.20) | 21 | 30 | 28⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 18⅜ | Cont Baking A | 3 | 23⅞ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | Cont Baking B | 12 | 

Business and Industry

# Rate of Sales Gain by Chain Stores Is Showing Decrease

Commerce and Finance

## Farm Debt Shifts From Private To Federal Agencies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—A marked shift of farm mortgage indebtedness from private to Federal Government credit agencies in the last seven years is reported in the August issue of the Agricultural Situation, a Bureau of Agricultural Economics publication.

Discussing "Who Holds the Farm Mortgage Debt," Donald C. Horton, Bureau economist, said that $1,500,000,000 were wiped off the farm real estate debt in the United States from Jan. 1, 1930, to Jan. 1, 1935, mostly by distress liquidation. The total debt in 1930 was $9,200,000,000 and in 1935 was $7,600,000,000.

**FLB Holdings Jump**

The Federal Land Bank held about 12 per cent of the estimated farm mortgage debt on Jan. 1, 1928, as compared with 23 per cent for insurance companies. By Jan. 1, 1935, the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner held 33 per cent of the reduced total, it was reported, while insurance companies held only 15 per cent.

Banks held a slightly smaller percentage of the total in 1935 than in 1928. Individuals were also of less importance as a source of farm mortgage credit in 1935 than in 1928.

"The rise in the proportion of the debt held by Federal agencies reflects both the heavy liquidation of debts owned by other agencies and the large volume of loans by Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner," Mr. Horton said. Total loans of the Federal Land Banks in early 1933 were lower than in 1928, but during the following two years these banks increased their loans by almost 780 million dollars, or 70 per cent.

**Drop in Mortgage Debt**

A further decline in the total farm mortgage debt has probably taken place since Jan. 1, 1935, it was pointed out. A further rise in the mortgage holdings of Federal credit agencies also has occurred since then. Thus the proportion of the farm mortgage debt held by Federal agencies is substantially higher than in 1935. "It is probable," Mr. Horton predicted "that when debt estimates for 1937 are completed, the holdings of these agencies will be shown to equal around 40 per cent of the total farm mortgage debt."

The biggest decrease in the mortgage debt between 1930 and 1935 occurred in the west north central states, where the decrease amounted to about one-fourth of the total debt.

The big factor in the debt reduction was the drastic decline in farm incomes and land values which forced distress liquidation through loss of farms by foreclosures and similar transfers. A small part of the debt reduction took place by the normal process of repayment of loans, but this was an unimportant factor in the total decline.

## Cities Service Co. Half-Year Profit Bit Better Than '36

NEW YORK—Cities Service Company and subsidiaries had a consolidated net income, after interest, depreciation, amortization, profit and loss adjustments, federal income taxes and other charges, of $4,398,736, for the firs six months of 1937. This compares with a revised net income of $4,219,646 in the first half of 1936.

Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, including possible liability for surtax on undistributed profits, rose to $82,791,585 from $65,428,606 in the six months to June 30, 1936, an increase of $17,363,979. Reserves for depletion and depreciation totaled $14,146,323, against $11,739,639 in the previous comparable period.

Net operating income amounted to $22,130,391 and gross income totaled $25,410,509, compared with $21,317,867 and $24,289,042, respectively, in the first half of last year. Fixed-charge deductions on subsidiary companies, including preferred dividends paid and accrued, for the first half of this year amounted to $13,061,905, compared with $13,485,682 in the six months to June 30, 1936. Provision for contingencies totaled $3,100,000, against $1,672,000 a year ago.

## Remington Rand Co. To Enlarge Plants

NEW YORK (AP)—S. M. Knapp, vice president of Remington Rand, Inc., announced plans for enlarging manufacturing facilities at two of its plants.

Capacity of the plant at Tonawanda, N. Y., will be increased by approximately 25 per cent through construction on an extension. At the noiseless typewriter plant at Hamilton, Ont., additions will be made involving a 33 per cent increase in floor space.

No information was given as to the cost of the extensions.

The company reported July sales totaled $4,050,000 against $3,285,000 in July, 1936, an increase of 23.2 per cent. For the first four months of the fiscal year sales amounted to $16,958,000 against $13,308,000 for the same period of the preceding year, a gain of 27.4 per cent.

**Cadillac-La Salle Record**

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—The Cadillac-La Salle division of General Motors Corporation reports July retail deliveries at a new high record of 3840 units. This compared with 4404 in June and 1922 in July, 1936, and 2571 in July, 1929, the last peak for the July month. July was the sixth consecutive month this year that new retail delivery records were set.

## Record Canada-U. S. Newsprint Output

*By the Associated Press*

New York

For the third consecutive month, total newsprint output in the United States and Canada in July set a new peak, The Newsprint Service Bureau reported.

Canadian production rose to 314,329 tons from 274,627 in the same month last year, a gain of 14½ per cent. Domestic mills turned out 78,205 tons against 73,361 in the 1936 month.

## Automatic Gears More Numerous On the 1938 Cars

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT—Despite some opposition to the early autumn automobile show, which, it is contended in some quarters, will not lure folks indoors the way January shows do, the prospective new features of the 1938 cars may counterbalance some of the detractions of the date of Oct. 27, in New York.

Burnham Finney in the publication, American Machinist, says in part:

"Despite doubts regarding the shows, the industry expects fall sales to be excellent. Though buying resistance will be increased somewhat by the advance in car prices, next year should be a whale of a year in sales volume. Best guarantee of that fact is the bumper farm crop this summer. Car makers know that when the farmer gets money, he spends it. Another guarantee is the high level at which industrial employment is being maintained. If higher prices lose some new car sales, the better-quality used cars should benefit.

"Automatic or semi-automatic transmissions will be the outstanding feature of '38 cars. Oldsmobile has the jump on competitors, having introduced its safety automatic transmission in the spring as optional equipment on its eight. This unit will be extended to the six. Buick likewise will have the automatic transmission. At least two independent companies will have as optional equipment on some lines and as standard on others the Evans vacuum-operated automatic transmission.

"Car bodies will be lower, wider and longer. The fabric top will disappear entirely. Plastics will come into their own to a greater extent than ever before, particularly gaining in use for instrument panels. More die-cast and stainless steel radiator grilles will be in evidence. Synthetic enamel is rapidly increasing in popularity at the expense of lacquer for car finishes and will be more widely employed next year. Rust-proofing of car bodies is making progress.

## Chain Store Sales 14 P. C. Over 1936 In 7 Months Gain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Sales gains of 9.3 per cent for July and of approximately 14 per cent for the first seven months of the year are shown by the first 25 chain stores to report for last month, according to a compilation issued by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. The survey shows sales volume was $235,391,280, an increase of $20,072,627. This is the smallest increase reported since March, 1936.

The reason for the more moderate advance over a year ago is not any appreciable slowing down of business, apparently, but because the comparison is against a very sharp upturn in sales a year ago when the chains were beginning to reap the benefits of the bonus. The hot weather interfered somewhat with business over the eastern and middle western sections of the country, but to offset this there were five Saturdays in July this year as against only four a year ago. A further factor was that in some sections of the country chains reported that labor conditions were interfering with business for the first time.

For the first seven months of the year, however, the chains continued to report a very substantial progress over a year ago, sales of the 25 concerns being $1,617,196,214, an increase of $196,951,521 or 13.8 per cent over a year ago. However, the rate of gain over the same months a year ago is moderating also, since the 13.8 per cent advance compares with a high of 17.5 per cent gain shown for the first three months of the year.

The most noticeable feature for July so far as the various divisions were concerned was the spottiness of the reports. The mail order group, which for the last two years has been leading all other divisions, had the slowest month comparatively this year, but as against this, one of the leading concerns in this group reported the largest business for any single month in its history.

Sharply contrasting with reports in the mail order division were indications that the shoe industry is enjoying an all-time high period of prosperity. A gain of 13.3 per cent was reported for July, which was the largest percentage gain of any of the groups, and accompanying these reports were indications that a record shoe production of 455,000,000 would be recorded for the first time in 1937. Along with this gain in volume, a steady increase in the price trend is also reported from many sections of the country, due to rising labor costs and to substantially higher hide prices as compared with a year ago.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains reporting, arranged in groups:

| | July, 1937 | July, 1936 | Per Cent Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail Order | $79,172,633 | $70,767,797 | 12.0 |
| Variety | 94,152,731 | 78,666,063 | 9.05 |
| Grocery | $5,492,241 | $5,174,438 | 6.5 |
| Drug | 8,528,362 | 7,797,389 | 6.8 |
| Shoe | 3,696,155 | 3,263,415 | 13.3 |
| Apparel | 4,649,029 | 4,467,521 | 4.05 |
| | $235,391,280 | $215,218,653 | 9.3 |
| | 7 Months 1937 | 7 Months 1936 | |
| Mail Order | $559,564,889 | $463,612,491 | 21.2 |
| Variety | $60,025,328 | $20,270,925 | 7.6 |
| Grocery | 372,294,737 | 333,696,163 | 11.7 |
| Drug | 56,199,316 | 51,762,228 | 8.6 |
| Shoe | 38,983,513 | 33,938,846 | 15.0 |
| Apparel | 30,138,891 | 27,944,221 | 7.3 |
| | $1,617,196,214 | $1,420,344,893 | 17.0 |

## Compensation Seen For Steel Demand Lag Now Appearing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Increased takings of steel from a number of varied sources are expected to compensate, during the remainder of 1937, for some slackening in call for steel from the railroads and rail equipment makers and for continued sluggishness in takings by the building industry, says the Standard Statistics Company. Demand from the building industry this year has failed to live up to earlier expectations, although it is better than a year ago.

"The automobile companies should again be buying large amounts of steel by early September, and demand from container makers is expected to maintain the present record pace into the early fall, at least," adds Standard.

"The present heavy order backlogs of industrial, electrical, and agricultural machinery makers, and the likelihood that their incoming business will be at least well maintained through the autumn, promise heavy steel demand in coming months. The sharp gain in farm income this year should have its first reflection in agricultural steel takings this coming fall, and, indirectly, in better demand from makers of such lines as washing machines, household and electrical appliances, and radios.

"The seasonal requirements of the office equipment, furniture, stove, and electrical refrigerator lines also should be heavy in coming months. Meanwhile, improved revenues of the oil and gas companies will probably be reflected in larger expenditures for plant and refinery work and continuance of well drilling at around current high levels," says Standard's survey.

## Cornell-Dubilier Buys New Capacitor Business

NEW YORK — Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation has acquired the capacitor business of the Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, says Octave Blake, president of the Dubilier concern.

Equipment for the manufacture of these products has been moved to the Cornell-Dubilier plant at South Plainfield, New Jersey, which has been enlarged to provide for the increase in manufacturing operations. The acquisition has also greatly increased sales coverage of the company in the power factor corrective equipment field, it is contended.

## General Electric Wage Again Raised; Meets Living Cost

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The General Electric Company announces an increase of an additional 1 per cent in its Cost of Living Adjustment plan, raising it from 4 to 5 per cent. Instituted in October, 1936, the plan provides for automatic increases in employee earnings, based on the progress of the Cost of Living Index as published by the Department of Labor.

According to the terms of the plan, if the cost of living goes up, 1 per cent is added to employees' earnings for each point of rise in the index up to 90. If the cost of living goes down, adjustments will be made until the index reaches 80. The plan further provides that the adjustment may take place at the halfway mark betwen each point. The present index figure of 84.5 thus permits the employee earning increase to 5 per cent.

## Southern Furniture Chain Stores Do Better

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Sales of Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., large southern furniture chain, for the six months ended June 30, 1937, of $2,837,164, showed a 16.59 per cent increase over the first six months of 1936, with a net profit for the period of $275,550, after depreciation, amortization of leasehold improvements, provision for doubtful accounts, but before federal income and undistributed profits taxes. This compares with a net profit of $191,844 for the six months ended June 30, 1936, an increase of $83,706, or 43.63 for the six months.

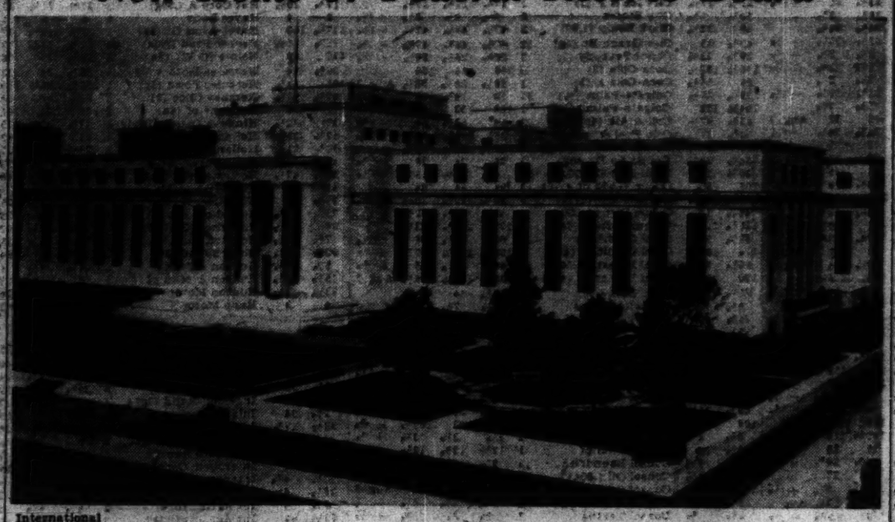
Earnings per share on the 296,108 shares of no-par common stock outstanding amounted to 75.8 cents per share for the six months, after payment of dividends on the first and second preferred stocks, and compares with 47 cents a share earned during the first six months of 1936.

## WPA Spent $446,378,503 For Materials, Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration says the cost of materials, supplies and equipment used on its projects through June 30 was $446,378,503, of which 41 per cent was contributed by local governmental agencies.

The largest expenditure, $49,209,237, was for lumber and lumber products. Cement cost $39,401,149 and paving supplies and mixtures, 38,026,741.

## New Home of Federal Reserve Board



International

The New Home of the Federal Reserve Board, on Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. The Structure Is Another Link in the Chain of Beautiful Government Buildings Which Have Been Erected in the Capital During Recent Years. The Imposing Edifice Will House the Most Powerful Credit Control Agency in the Nation

## Canada Recovery Pace Slower But Trade Tops 1936

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Virtually all Canadian indexes have continued to show wide gains over the levels of a year ago although the rate of recovery has slackened in recent months, says the Standard Statistics Company.

In spite of this slackening, future prospects are favorable for the continuation of the present trend toward increased industrial development. For the time being, moreover, Canadian industry is relatively free from the labor difficulties which have disturbed American business.

**Building Increases**

As has been the case in the United States, building construction, while still at low levels relative to the previous peak, has shown particularly noteworthy gains. Although this tendency has been most marked in the industrial field, residential construction has been stimulated by loans granted under the Home Improvement Plan.

Some further seasonal recession in various lines is to be expected. However, notwithstanding unfavorable wheat prospects in the Prairie Provinces, there is little doubt that the aggregate value of industrial and agricultural production in 1937 will be substantially in excess of that of the previous year.

In common with other raw material producing countries, Canada is benefiting from the rise in world demand and prices for primary commodities. This, together with internal improvement which has resulted in a rising tide of imports, has been reflected in substantial gains in foreign trade.

**Export Outlook Better**

The present export outlook is improved by the growing world and Empire sentiment for promoting a greater international exchange of goods and the definite assurance on the part of Washington and London that there will be no early change in the price of gold. The Imperial Conference resulted in no immediate commitments with respect to Empire trade relations, but the exploratory conversations of the delegates paved the way for a greater degree of co-operation in removing trade barriers.

Canadian exports account for approximately 38 per cent of total national income, and the outlook for further improvement in the value of foreign shipments is a definitely constructive factor.

## GM Overseas Sales Reach All Time High

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Overseas sales to dealers of General Motors cars and trucks during July were 31,341 units, an increase of 23 per cent over the volume in July of last year.

In the first seven months of 1937, sales of 219,162 units marks an all-time high volume for that period and an increase of 10.2 per cent over the volume in the first seven months of 1936. For the 12 months through July, 1937, sales totaled 344,959 units—an increase of 10.7 per cent over the volume in the 12 months ended July 31, 1936. These figures include the products of the corporation's United States, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

## Canada Gets Increased Australian Canned Fruits

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Ontario—Canned and dried fruits and sugar are among the imports from Australia that are becoming increasingly popular in Canada, a fact borne out by the arrival recently of 100,000 cases of dried and canned fruits. Shipping authorities estimate that in 1936, 16,400 long tons of dried fruits and 5,300,000 pounds of canned fruit were sent here from Australia, the largest percentage of which came to Toronto and vicinity. The Australian trade commissioner in the city said that Australian sugar is finding a ready market here, about 47,000 tons of raw sugar being imported here last year.

Statistics show that Canada had a favorable trade balance with Australia in 1936, her exports totalling $36,000,000 and imports $8,760,000. The main export from Canada was lumber, 221,000,000 feet being sent to Australia. Then came automobiles, with a total of 2,750,000 cars, said to be the largest number ever exported from Canada to any other country. Newsprint totalled 178,000 tons and 14,250,000 pounds of canned salmon also was among the exports.

## Living Costs Hold Steady During July Compared With June

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Costs of living as a whole averaged the same in July as in June, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Increases in the cost of some of the component items of the budget, continues the report, were offset by declines in the cost of others. In July of this year, however, the cost of living of wage earners was 4.3 per cent higher than a year ago, and 24.9 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, although still 11.4 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Food prices declined 0.6 per cent from June to July, contrary to the usual seasonal movement, which is upward. In July of this year, food prices were 2.2 per cent higher than in July, 1936, 43.5 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, and 19.4 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Rents continued on their upward trend, rising 0.6 per cent from June to July. This increase brought rents 11.5 per cent above the level of a year ago, 38.9 per cent above that of January, 1934, their low point, and 5.3 per cent below the level of July, 1929.

Clothing prices remained stationary, but in July they were 5.9 per cent higher than a year ago, and 26.7 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, but 21.3 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Coal prices advanced seasonally 1.0 per cent from June to July, but they were slightly, 0.2 per cent, below the level of July, 1936, and 7.4 per cent below that of July, 1929. The cost of gas and electricity, which is ascertained as of January and July of each year, declined 0.6 per cent during the six months' interval, and in July of this year was 1.5 per cent lower than a year ago, and 10.4 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

The cost of sundries rose slightly, 0.1 per cent, from June to July, bringing it to a level 4.8 per cent above that of July, 1936, and 7.4 per cent above the low point of 1933, and only 2.1 per cent below the level of July, 1929.

## Bank Clearings Up 5.9 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Recording the third successive gain over comparable periods last year, bank clearings for the week ended Aug. 11 rose 5.9 per cent over the volume for the like period of 1936, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total for 22 leading cities was $5,067,245,000, compared with $4,785,771,000 last year. In the preceding week there was a gain of 7.1 per cent over 1936, and total for this period exceeded by $771,470,000 the volume for the week of Aug. 11.

Transactions at New York amounted to $3,038,979,000, a rise of 5.7 per cent over the $2,874,301,000 reported for the same week last year. Outside centers had a total of $2,028,266,000, against $1,911,470,000 in 1936, a gain of 6.1 per cent.

Some of the larger gains were Portland, Ore., 37.6 per cent; Dallas, 18.2 per cent; Cleveland, 15.9; New Orleans, 14.3; Philadelphia, 13.2, and Baltimore, 12 per cent.

Chicago clearings were $316,600,000 compared with $292,478,000 last year, an increase of 8.2 per cent.

## N. Y. Central June Loss Laid to Excise Costs

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Co. reports June net loss, after fixed charges, of $1,174,307, compared, with net income in the corresponding month of 1936 of $1,045,726, equal to 71 cents a capital share. Under operating expenses was an item of $2,473,444 on account of the carriers' excise tax in connection with the railroad retirement act for the period Jan. 1-June 30 which was charged against June alone.

For the six months ended June 30, last, net income after fixed charges totaled $6,495,134, or $2.01 a share. This compared with $360,864, or 7 cents a share, in the corresponding period last year.

**Brentano Stores Do Well**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., had gross income for the year ended May 31, 1937, of $1,353,305, an increase of about 23 per cent as compared with the gross income of $1,100,967 for the preceding fiscal year. Net earnings for the year ended May 31, 1937, were equal to $4.92 a share on 10,895 shares outstanding of Class A cumulative convertable stock, a coverage of 3.08 times the annual dividend requirements.

## Austria's Trade Rises but Living Standards Lower

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA—Both favorable and unfavorable economic developments are shown here in recently published statistics.

Foreign trade is steadily mounting and during the first six months of this year was 21 per cent more than during the same period in 1936. Stocks have also gone up as well as dividends, income from rent, and receipts from income taxes.

The situation of the banks has improved and the state treasury is making ends meet. Production in general is increasing and the tourist traffic flourishing. The schilling is stable and subjected to fewer restrictions than other currencies in this part of the world.

**Living Standards Drop**

Fewer unemployed workers are receiving doles than for seven years. All those are encouraging facts. But the picture has another side which is not as all bright. Briefly stated, it is that the nation is living more wretchedly than for seven years.

According to official data, consumption of essentials is steadily diminishing. The production of food stuffs is not increasing, in spite of a decided general increase in industrial production. This would seem to indicate that while the Austrians are manufacturing much mere war material, they are receiving less money than ever with which to buy food and clothing.

Official data which have just appeared show that the Austrians are buying only about four fifths as much as in 1929.

Much less meat, butter and white bread are being used; more dumplings and margarine. Less whole milk is being sold and more skim milk. Less coffee, including coffee substitutes, is being used. Coarse bread takes the place of rolls for breakfast.

The Austrians as a whole have on an average 18 per cent fewer calories than the minimum required for good health, as established by the League of Nations; the unemployed have 31 per cent fewer.

**Rise in Unemployed**

In spite of increased production and a decrease in the number of workers on the dole, the number employed registered in the social insurance bureau is less by 30 per cent than in 1930 and less even than a year ago. So a decrease in the number of people receiving doles, does not seem to mean increase in employment, certainly not an increase in the sum total of wages and salaries.

Accompanying this strange parallel of increased general production and decreased consumption is an increase in the mortality rate and a decrease in the birth rate, with a steady diminishing of the population. The average age of the Austrian is appreciably higher than a decade ago.

A feature of the Austrian regime is that as dividends rise, while real wages fall and misery increases, the masses who suffer from the situation can neither protest nor bring their will to bear in directing economic life.

## Pure Oil Co. Offers New Preferred Stock Sept. 3

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—On Sept. 3, next, Pure Oil Company will offer common stockholders the right to subscribe to 344,244,300 of new cumulative convertible preferred stock, par $100, according to an amended registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington. The proposed issue is one of the largest offerings to stockholders by any company since the beginning of 1937. Arrangements are pending for underwriting.

Holders of the company's 3,981,990 outstanding shares of common stock will have the opportunity of subscribing to one share of new preferred for each nine common shares now held. An alternative offer, planned to comply with Ohio law, under which the company is incorporated, will provide opportunity for such stockholders as may prefer to do so to subscribe for one share of common stock for each two shares of common owned of record on September 3.

**Fidelity Mutual Life Gains**

NEW YORK—For the thirteenth consecutive month the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company reports a substantial gain in new paid life insurance over the corresponding months of 1936, increasing insurance in force to $361,695,700, a gain of $6,033,000 during this period. New paid life insurance increased 9.86 per cent.

## Metal Trade Weighs Possibility Of Early Rise in Copper Price

By Harold M. Flanning

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The metal trade here is still discussing a recent price advance in copper that did not quite come off. For some weeks all signs have pointed to an increase from 14 cents, at which copper has been stabilized since the miniature bear market in April. The prices of lead and zinc—which often move with and occasionally ahead of copper—have been advanced this month for the first time since the spring boom collapsed.

The London price of copper, which in June was fully a cent below the local price, passed the domestic price early in the month and last week reached approximately 14.80 cents, at which price it is profitable to ship from this country. In fact this firm foreign price helped to boost the price of scrap copper so close to ingot copper that the usual margin was wiped out—and in recent years scrap copper has become a potent market factor. Yet, despite it all, copper producers have stuck to their 14-cent price level.

**"Investors" Enter Market**

They did it partly by persuasion, partly by good fortune. Copper buyers had begun to get worried and to order in advance. Copper is often sold many months ahead, and while the actual physical movement of copper to consumers is fairly regular, buying goes habitually by fits and starts, something like the periodic "moves" in the refined sugar trade.

By holding off or buying forward, therefore, actual consumers of copper express their speculation as to the future. In recent years, however, another class of potential copper buyers has appeared, called, in the trade, "investors." These are outsiders who if they think the price is going up sufficiently to defray the interest cost of a commitment "invest" in spot copper.

The producers didn't want the price to go up, despite the simplified theories of business pricing now in vogue, so they phoned round the trade and announced they would fill all "bona fide" orders, to meet actual consumers' needs, but they wouldn't sell copper to "investors." They checked the records of their customers and wouldn't fill orders that were patently out of line with actual needs. After a substantial volume of orders had been filled, customers began to accept the promise of the producers, and the buying pressure eased off. Simultaneously the price on the London Metal Exchange declined slightly, and the move was over.

**Is Price Trend Still Up?**

Despite the failure of the expected price increase to materialize, the recent price action of copper—which has been paralleled in the other leading metals—may have significance for the general speculation on the future of commodity prices and "inflation." Unless copper prices decline materially from current levels, it can still be considered in an uptrend. From a standing start at 9¾ cents last fall it rose to 17 cents in April, but it has fallen back to 14 cents—i. e., up 7 cents and back only three. In fact this has been the course of copper since 1932. From below 5 cents it rose to an artificial NRA level of 9 cents, but dropped only to about 8 cents.

Statistically the position of copper still remains firm and fairly tight. Figures for the end of July will be published tomorrow or Monday. For the current year they have been as follows, in thousands of tons:

| | Ref. Production | Deliveries | Inventory End of Period |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936 | — | — | 231 |
| 1936 | — | — | 161 |
| 1937—January | 68 | 81 | 142 |
| February | 71 | 75 | 136 |
| March | 84 | 95 | 121 |
| April | 83 | 96 | 99 |
| May | 95 | 81 | 108 |
| June | 86 | 78 | 116 |
| July | — | — | — |
| World | | | |
| 1935 | — | — | 485 |
| 1936 | — | — | 353 |
| 1937—January | 165 | 182 | 336 |
| February | 173 | 180 | 328 |
| March | 191 | 211 | 308 |
| April | 192 | 217 | 283 |
| May | 204 | 196 | 291 |
| June | 200 | 190 | 302 |
| July | — | — | — |

**Inventories Decline**

Inventories, it is obvious, were declining rapidly both here and abroad in the first quarter of the year, as they had been since mid-1935. In May and June, as was expected, this decline was reversed and for the first time in nearly two years stocks began to increase. But the increase was not as rapid as the decrease. The figures look as though some speculative deliveries were being taken in April. Despite talk abroad about a revival of curtailment, the figures do not indicate it. The world copper cartel increased its allowable production in the latter half of 1936 by five steps in rapid succession from 70 per cent to 105 per cent of convention quota. It would take three months for any reduction in mine output to be evident in refined copper statistics. There is neither sign nor talk of domestic curtailment.

Copper consumption roughly parallels steel output, both depending to a considerable extent on the same industrial outlets, particularly the automobile industry. However, copper is heavily dependent on the electrical equipment industry, which appears in line for further improvement in business due to the steady rise of electric power consumption.

Copper shares have recently been in an uptrend on the New York Stock Exchange, as they often move in anticipation of changes in the price of the metal. Earnings are in general considered to be about as large in the first half of this year as in the whole of last year. Anaconda's earning statement shows $2.21 per share in the first half against 97 cents in the first half of 1936.

Lead and zinc are in an even more bullish position, particularly zinc. Slab zinc is in such a tight position that at the end of June stocks on hand were equal to only about 10 days' requirements at current rates of shipment to consumers, and production is bottlenecked at the smelters.

Spot zinc is all but unavailable and buyers are ordering as much as four months ahead. One buyer was reported this month to have ordered about 1000 tons from London. This will cost him about $40,000 or 2 cents a pound, over the domestic price.

NEW YORK (AP)—World stocks of refined copper increased 11,266 tons during July to a total of 312,115 tons, trade statistics just made public disclosed. Stocks at the end of June aggregated 301,785 tons.

World stocks of blister copper, on the other hand, declined 2997 tons.

Export copper prices reflected the rise in visible stocks, dropping to around 14.25-14.40 cents a pound as compared with the approximately 15 cents a pound which ruled last week. Trade circles said the domestic price of 14 cents was not likely to be disturbed soon.

In the domestic market, stocks of refined copper on July amounted to 117,741 tons, off 6721 tons from the stock on hand the end of June. Domestic blister stocks were up 5953 tons.

The apparent world consumption of copper, as measured by deliveries to customers, totaled 180,801 tons during July as against 189,060 in June. The apparent domestic consumption in July amounted to 67,356 tons, compared with 77,725 in June.

Domestic exports in July aggregated 5534 tons, against 5856 in June, 4920 in May and 9166 in April.

The domestic mine and customs smelter output in July aggregated 85,569 tons, against 89,732 in June.

The domestic production of refined copper in July was 79,611 tons, against 86,016 in June.

## Excess Reserves Rise $40,000,000 In August 11 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves of Federal Reserve System member banks increased $40,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 11 after declining $260,000,000 in the three previous weeks.

The Federal Reserve Board reported the upturn during the week ended Aug. 11 brought the total of idle bank funds to $740,000,000. The excess reserves form the basis for possible credit expansion, and the total of such funds thus exerts an important influence on credit conditions.

The $40,000,000 increase was traceable to a $56,000,000 drop in treasury deposits with federal reserve banks. Treasury withdrawals from the reserve institutions customarily are spent, sending the money into hands of private individuals and thence into commercial banks. The banks' store of lendable money thus is increased.

The board's report showed money in circulation increased $14,000,000 during the week to $6,482,000,000. This was $312,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

The board reported no change in the reserve banks' $2,526,000,000 holdings of government securities.

Gold stocks, increasing $35,000,000 for the week, reached a new $12,497,000,000 high.

## Pierce-Arrow Corp. Plan Up on Sept. 2

NEW YORK (AP)—In a letter to stockholders, the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corp. outlines a reorganization plan involving formation of a new corporation and the raising of $10,700,000 new capital. Stockholders will consider the plan Sept. 2.

Under the plan, new corporation would acquire assets of the present company for new capital stock distributed on the basis of one share for each two shares of present preferred, and one share of new for each five shares of present common. It is also proposed to offer 1,300,000 shares of new stock for public subscription at $10 a share.

## Rail Employment Increases in July

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission's bureau of statistics announces that the number of employees of Class I steam railways was 8.14 per cent higher in July, 1937, than in July, 1936, and 0.26 per cent over June, 1937.

Total employees of the Class 1 steam railways at the middle of July amounted to 1,174,332. Statistics are based on preliminary reports of the Class 1 steam railways.

**Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.**

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., for the quarter ended June 30 last, reports consolidated net profit of $440,321 before the undistributed profits surtax and exclusive of earnings in foreign countries having exchange restrictions.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¾s '43-'45 June | 105.28 | 105.28 | 105.28 |
| 50 3¼s '47-'43 | 107.13 | 107.13 | 107.13 |
| 27 3¼s '45-'43 | 106.24 | 106.24 | 106.24 |
| 5 3¼s '46-'46 | 108.24 | 108.22 | 108.22 |
| 3 3s '54-'44 | 112.11 | 112.11 | 112.11 |
| 166 3s '46-'46 | 104.18 | 104.10 | 104.11 |
| 1 3s '51-'51 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 105.9 |
| 35 3½s '49-'46 | 116.22 | 116.22 | 116.22 |
| 1 4¼s '52-'47 | 98.24 | 98.20 | 98.20 |
| 30 2½s '53-'49 | 100 | 99.30 | 99.30 |
| 80 2½s '54-'51 | 103.4 | 102.5 | 102.5 |
| 12 3s '55-'51 | 101.3 | 101 | 101 |
| 13 2½s '60-'55 | 100.3 | 99.28 | 100 |

Federal Farm Mortgage

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 2¼s '47-'42 | 102.10 | 102.8 | 102.10 |

Home Owners' Loan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 2½s '49-'39 | 100.31 | 100.27 | 100.27 |
| 12 2¼s '44-'44 | 100.18 | 100.18 | 100.18 |
| 29 3s '52-'44 | 102.23 | 102.23 | 102.23 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Alleghany 5s '44 | 94 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 7 Alleghany 5s '48 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 18 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 89½ | 89 | 89 |
| 7 Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 29 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 80½ | 80 | 80½ |
| 25 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Am Int 5½s '49 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 20 Am T & T 3½s '43 | 113½ | 113 | 113 |
| 16 Am T & T 3½s '56 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 Am T & T 3½s '66 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 3 Am T & T cv 4½s '39 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 2 Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100½ |
| 6 AnacondaCop4½s '50 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 Ang C Nitra ctfs '67 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 1 Arm Del 4s '57 | 88¾ | 88½ | 88¾ |
| 8 Arm Del 4s '65 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s '95 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 21 AT&SF 4s 1995-55 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113½ |
| 6 A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 6 A C Line 4½s '64 | 92 | 91½ | 92 |
| 1 A C Line 5s '45 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 47½ | 47 | 47 |
| 22 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 91 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 1 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 6 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 11 B&O 5s '96 P | 76¾ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 7 B&O 5s 2000 D | 76½ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 45 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 68 | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 12 B&O 4s '48 | 103½ | 103¾ | 103½ |
| 9 B&O 5s S W '50 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 8 Bell TP 4s '60 C | 126¾ | 126¼ | 126¾ |
| 16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 20 Beth Stl 3¾s '65 | 97½ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 3 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 3 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 7 Bkly City 4½s '41 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 1 Bkly UnElist 5s '50 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 95½ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Bush Term 5s '55 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 Bush Term 4s '60 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 8 Cal Pack 5s '40 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Can Sou 5s '62 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 10 Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| 4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 My'57 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 2 Can Pac 5s '44 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 3 Can Pac 5s '54 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Can Pac 4½s '56 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 8 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 26 Can Pac 4s perp | 95½ | 95 | 95 |
| 6 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¾ |
| 1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 7 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 94¾ | 94½ | 94¾ |
| 18 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 109 | 108¾ | 109 |
| 2 Cen P ThruShLAs '54 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 2 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 5 ChampionP&P4¾s '50 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 C&O 3½s '96D | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 2 CB&Q 4½s '77 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 6 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 112 | 111 | 112 |
| 6 CB&Q 5s 'III '49 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 33 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 31 | 30 | 30¾ |
| 24 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 37½ | 36¾ | 37½ |
| 59 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| 79 CMSP aj 5s 2000 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ |
| 3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 46 Chi&NW rfg 4½s '49 | 15¾ | 15 | 15⅝ |
| 14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 2 Chi & NW 4s '87 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 15 Chi&NW 3½s '87 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 |
| 5 CRI&P 4½s '52A | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 17 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ |
| 21 CRI&P rfg 4½s '34 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 2 Ch Unt Sta 3¾s '63 | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 12 Chi & W Ind 4s '52 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 1 Childs Co 5s '43 | 86 | 86 | 86 |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Cinn G&E 3½s '65 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 Cin Un Term 3½s 71 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Cin Un Term 4½s '72 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 CCC&StL gen 4½s '77 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 10 CCC&StL gen 4s 93 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 8 ClevUnTerm 4½s '72 | 108½ | 108½ | 107½ |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Cleveland Ter 4½s '77 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 26 Col & So 4½s 80 | 62¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 9 Columbia G 5s 52May | 102¾ | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Combs O 5s 1961 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Col Ry Fwd4s 44 ctf | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 4 Col Ry Fwd4½s 44 ctf | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Consum Cred 3½s 51 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 3 Con Coal Del 5s 60 | 70 | 69¾ | 70 |
| 16 cnsEdis 3¼s 66 | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ |
| 11 cn Edis 2½s 56 | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 4 cn Gas NY 4½s 51 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 17 Con Oil 3½s 51 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 22 Consum Pw 3½s 70 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 26 onsum Pow 2¾s 60 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Consum Pw 3¼s62 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Container Cor 6s 46 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Crane Co 3½s 51 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 15 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 48½ | 47¾ | 48 |
| 2 Dayton P&L 3½s'60 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 11 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 1 Den G&E 3s '51 st | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 4 D&R G 4½s'36 | 20 | 20¾ | 20 |
| 2 D&R G 4s '36 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 7 D&R G W 5s '55 Asd | 14½ | 14 | 14 |
| 4 Det Ed 3½s '66 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Duluth SSS&A 5s '37 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 9 Duquesne Lt 3¼s'65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106¾ |
| 8 Elect Auto L 4s '53 | 109½ | 109 | 109 |
| 12 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¾ |
| 27 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 70 | 69¾ | 70 |
| 9 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 1 Fairbanks M 4s '56 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6 Fla E Cst 5s '74ct | 13½ | 13¾ | 13½ |
| 43 Fla E Cst 5s'74 | 14 | 13¼ | 14 |
| 18 Fort T un depot4½s61 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 Gen Cable 5½s'47 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 1 Gen Mot Ac 3s '48 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Gen Mot Ac4½s'51 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Goodrich 4½s'65 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 6 Goodrich 6s '45 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 25 Gt Nor 4s '46G | 128½ | 127¾ | 128¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor 4s '46H | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 15 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 94½ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 12 Hudson Cl 5s '62A | 43 | 42¾ | 43 |
| 23 Hud Co Gas 5s '49 | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| 3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 72 | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 106 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 32¾ | 32 | 32¼ |
| 1 Ill B2Tel 3½s 70B | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 6 Ill Cen 4s '55 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 25 Ill Cen 4½s '66 | 63¾ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 9 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53 | 97¾ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 | A74 | 74 | 74 |
| 6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 70 | 69¾ | 70 |
| 1 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 108¾ | 105¾ | 108¾ |
| 10 Interb R T 7s '32 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 1 Interb R T 7s '32et | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 26 Interb R T rfg 5s '66 | 68½ | 68 | 68¼ |
| 10 Interb R T rfg 5s '66ct | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 29 Interlake Iron 4s '47 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 43 Int Hydro 6s '44 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ |
| 8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 77½ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 4 Int Paper 4½s '55 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 Int Paper 5s '47 | 101½ | 101 | 101½ |
| 26 Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 93½ | 93¼ | 93½ |
| 4 Int T½T 4½s 52 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 4 Int T½T 5s 55 | 76¼ | 76 | 76¼ |
| 2 Jones ½ Laugh St 4½s 61 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 5 K C South 5s 50 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 10 K C South 3s 50 | 86 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 1 K C Term 4s 60 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 Kans C P L 3¼s 65 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 12 Lac Gas 6s 42A | 56½ | 56 | 56½ |
| 34 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 68 | 66 | 67¾ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 67 | 66 | 67 |
| 20 Lac Gas 5s 39 | 97½ | 97½ | 97¼ |
| 8 Lautaro Nit inc 7s | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 5 Leh N Eng 4s 65A | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 8 Leh C¾N 4½s 54C | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 6s 38 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 7 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 49¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 2 Liggett & M 7s '44 | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ |
| 2 Loews 3½s '46 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 5 Long Is rfg 4s '49 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 Louis &2Ark 3s '69 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 3 Lou & N 4½s 2003 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 Louis & N un 4s '40 | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Louis & N 4s 2003 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 Lou G&E 3½s '66 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Maine Cen 4s '45 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Manat Sug 7½s '42 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 3 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 16 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct | 37¾ | 36½ | 37¼ |
| 1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4 Met Ed 4½s '68 | 108 | 107½ | 108 |
| 6 MilEIRy&L 5s '61 B | 103 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 15 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 9 MilSparta&NW 4s '47 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ |
| 2 MSP&SSM gtr 5s '38 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 31 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 6 Mo Pac 5½s '49 | 12 | 11½ | 12 |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 27 | 26½ | 27 |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 26 Mo Pac 5s '80 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 25 Mo Pac 5s '81 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 9 Mob & O 4½s '77 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 1 Mohs&O Mont 5s '67 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 25 Mob & Ts 5s '38 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ |
| 6 Mohawk & Mal 4s '92 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 1 Monongah R 5s '60 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 18 MonWPa Pub Ser 5s '46 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 MonWPa Pub Serv '48 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Mont Pow 2¾s '66 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 3 Montreal Tr 5s '41 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Mor & Essex 3½s '55 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 2 Mor & Essex 6s '55 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 Nat Dairy 3½s '51 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 8 Natl Steel 4s '65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 8 New Eng G & E 5s '52 | 134½ | 134½ | 134½ |
| 8 N H O Pa Svc 5s '53A | 90 | 88½ | 90½ |
| 2 NYAqCtsE&F3½s'60 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 16 NYC rfg 4s 2013 | 89 | 88¾ | 89 |
| 7 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 7 NYC cn 4s '98 | 97½ | 97 | 97½ |
| 21 NYC&HR4½s 2013 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 NYC Ln 5th 3½s'98 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 4 NY Ch&StL 4s '37 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 11 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78 | 85½ | 85¾ | 85½ |
| 10 NY Ch&StL 4s '37 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 9 NY Edis 3½s'65 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 9 NY Edis 3¼s'65 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 NY G El H&P 5s '48 | 123¾ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 2 NY Lack&W 4½s'73 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 2 NYNH&H 4s '56 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 1 NY & W rfg 4s'92 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 1 Nor Am Co 5s '61 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 3 Nor Am Co 5s '69C | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 103 | 103¼ | 103 |
| 10 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 77 | 75 | 75½ |
| 17 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 103½ | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4½s '69 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 5s '70 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4½s '81 | 107 | 107 | 107 

# American Zeal Pervaded Career Of Mrs. Wharton

ST. BRICE SOUS BOIS, France, Aug. 12—Mrs. Edith Wharton, American novelist, who passed on at her château near here yesterday, was before her marriage Edith Newbold Jones of New York City. She was the child of independently wealthy parents of long American ancestry. Her great-grandfather was Ebenezer Stevens, Revolutionary War general.

She was never sent to school but was educated at home by tutors. During her youth she lived much of the time in Europe and traveled extensively.

In 1885 she married Edward Wharton, a banker of Boston, and for the next 21 years she divided her time between Europe and New York, Lenox and Newport. Since 1906 she had made France her permanent residence, living at St. Brice during the summer and at Hyères, Provence, in the winter.

She began her literary career in 1889 with a sonnet, "Happiness," published in the December issue of Scribner's Magazine. Subsequent short stories brought about a friendship with Henry James, who exerted a strong influence on her literary work.

Her first novel appeared in 1902—"Valley of Decision," a story of eighteenth century Italy. This was followed by "The House of Mirth" in 1905, a best seller which dealt with American society, and established Mrs. Wharton's reputation.

"Ethan Frome," published in 1911, promises to be her most permanent work, in spite of its brevity. It treats of love and frustration amid hard New England rural surroundings.

Her "Age of Innocence," based on the New York of the seventies, in which she had grown up, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1920. Continuing her interest in the New York of the past she published in 1924 four novelettes, "False Dawn," "The Old Maid," "The Spark" and "New Year's Day."

"Certain People," a collection of short stories, and "A Backward Glance" (1934) are among her last and best known works. "The Fruit of the Tree" (1907) and "The Custom of the Country" (1913) are also well remembered.

At the close of the World War, France awarded Mrs. Wharton the cross of the Legion of Honor and Belgium made her a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold for distinguished service in war relief. Among other accomplishments, she fed and housed 600 Belgian orphans. Later she was made an officer of the Legion.

In 1925, on the occasion of a visit to America she was awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters—the first woman to receive this honor—and was granted an honory Litt. D. degree by Yale.

In spite of her long residence abroad, she is said to have never lost her American point of view. This is especially exemplified by her books of travel.

# Documentary Film Needs Protection Under Quota Act

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — British documentary films, which are generally considered to be artistically the best work produced in English studios, will be driven off the world's screens, unless they are granted adequate quota protection.

This contention has been placed before the Home Office by the British Sub-Standard Cinematograph Association, which represents the interests of all the English documentary film producers. Its policy is supported by the British Film Institute, which was organized in 1933 to advance the cultural attainments of the cinema.

**Record the Day's Work**

In no branch of film work, it is claimed, has Britain been so successful as in the making of short documentary pictures, which illustrate the life and work of the people in a nonfictional way. Such British films have often received international awards at foreign exhibitions.

Gaumont - British Instructional productions, which specialize in nature studies, have frequently been so honored, and so have the presentations of the Film Unit of the General Post Office. One of the G. P. O.'s documentaries, "The B. B. C., the Voice of Britain," enjoyed remarkable popularity with ordinary commercial audiences all over Great Britain.

At present, it is stated, long British films are protected by the Quota Act, but short pictures are given no help whatever. The Quota Act compels British exhibitors to include in their programs 20 per cent of British pictures. But if an exhibitor shows 20 short foreign comedies and cartoons, this does not mean that he must balance them with four short English films. He can make them up with one long English picture.

**Films Win Prestige**

The claim is put forward that short British documentary films have done more for the prestige of England in the cinema world than any other branch of her picture industry. "The Song of Ceylon," made by the G. P. O. Film Unit, received the gold medal and Government prize at a cinema exhibition in Brussels. The same organization's "Night Mail," which followed the express train that runs every night from Euston (London) to Glasgow, also obtained international recognition.

The G. P. O. Film Unit is partly financed out of Post Office funds, and it is directed by Mr. John Grierson, who made the first famous British documentary film, "Drifters," dealing with the herring fleet, several years ago. In spite of the uncertainty of the situation and the competition of foreign films, Britain is continuing with the production of documentaries.

# Netherlands Air Line Seeks Australia Link

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE—H. Nieuwenhuis, general manager of the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways, while in Brisbane recently, said that the Commonwealth Government, before granting a charter for a Dutch air service from the Dutch East Indies to Australia, had imposed a number of conditions which were at present the subject of negotiations between the two Governments.

He did not expect, however, that any difficulties would arise from these conditions, and the service would be started as soon as possible after an agreement had been completed.

Mr. Nieuwenhuis denied the report that Darwin would be the terminus of the new service. The types of machines to be used, he said, would either be Douglas D-C2, carrying 14 passengers, or Lockheed Super-Electra with a seating capacity for 10 or 12 passengers.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARD MARGAINS. $20 to $50 assort Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD CO., 460 S. Ogden St., Dept. F-150, Chicago.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary $1 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. 30cents. Request samples. Terry Studios, 362 Westfield, Mass.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

CHRISTMAS Cards. Make liberal commission. Sell 1937's Master Creations in Personal Cards and Stationery, 7 Double Value Boxes Assorted Cards. New low prices. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Extra money selling finest $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Request Samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-34, Mass.

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

**SUMMER BOARD**

**SEA PINES ON CAPE COD**
AN IDEAL LOCATION
to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $21.50 week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BOSTON, BACK BAY
Westland Ave., 1 room, $37.50; 3 rooms, $40 to $45; 4 rooms, $55.
Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $27.50; 4 rooms, $50, also free gas and refrigeration.
St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electric for all purposes, $45 to $47.50.
Apply KENmore 8335

**Cambridge, Mass.**
16-17 Forest Street 28-34 Irving Street
*"Each Apartment a Home"*
2 - 3 - 4 Rooms
Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. KIRkland 5064 or 5221.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 6 Brattle St. KIR. 6502

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline—5 rooms, all outside; freshly decorated, steam heat; continuous hot water, janitor service; quiet restricted neighborhood. Call STA. 4274, ASP. 1236.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline—7 rooms, all outside; newly renovated, steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service; elec. refrig; quiet, restricted neighborhood. Call STA. 4274, ASP. 1236.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—A new, modern, two-room and kitchenette apartment, piazza; fine residential location; adults. 150 Grand View Ave. GRA. 3419.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

RIDGEWOOD, N. J. — Metropolitan district; available Sept. 1st., 3 or 4-room apartment, complete; rent includes oil heat, hot water; garage; owner's home; convenient to church, train, buses, stores.
COYLE, 161 Prospect Street

**APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 219 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENDicott 2-1863.

N. Y. C., 60 W. 68th St. (near church)—3½ room apt., unfurnished; for one year beginning Oct. 1. Phone TRa. 7-5277 mornings.

**APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE**

FOR SALE—6-room apartment and complete furnishings; some permanent rooms. Box P-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**AUTOMOBILE TRIPS, WANTED**

LADY will share expenses, trip to California; also drive, part or whole way. LAURENTI, 270 Huntington Ave., Boston. COM. 3181.

**BEAUTY SHOPS**

CAMPBELL'S Permanent Waving, Dyeing, Bleaching, Eyebrow Tinting, Finger Waving, Marcelling, Facials. RH. 4-9231. 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

**CAMPS AND COTTAGES**

SEAFORD, L. I.—5-room bungalow on water; furnished, $25 weekly, $100 monthly; option of buying. DENNO, 4015 70 St., Woodside, L. I.

WESTFORD, MASS.—Camp for rent, 3 rooms; screened porch; near Keyes Pond. Apply E. H. GOULD, Westford 48-13.

**CARPETS AND RUGS**

HOOKED RUGS
LYDE ANN SHOP
Main Street, corner Elm
Dennis, Mass.

**CHIMNEY REPAIRS**

**FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS** Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 10 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6060

**COUNTRY BOARD**

MT. PLEASANT, COPPERTOWN, N. H.—Hilltop home, beautiful view; wide verandas; large rooms; steam heat; excellent table; individual camps; 50 miles from Boston, near Uncanoonuc Mts.; 42nd season; $15 to $17 per week, $2.50 to $3 per day. Booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conveniences; high elevation; $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIO, R. F. D. 2.

**EXTERMINATING SERVICE**

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-6500. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

**FOR SALE OR RENT**

FOR RENT, furnished, or for sale, Brattle St. section, Cambridge, Mass., attractive modern brick-shingle colonial house; five bedrooms, two baths, lavatory, large double living room; nicely furnished, many antiques; oil heat; completely redecorated; charming home for family of discrimination; five minutes Harvard Square; near car-line. Owner, KIRkland 2966.

**FURRIERS**

LADIES' beautiful sample fur coats, brand new, sacrificed $28, $45, Alg. 9297. FRANCINE'S, 1211 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

**NOOBAR BASHIAN** FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston, HAN. 8971.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

ON SEPTEMBER 1, a colored cook and second maid; must have excellent references, experience. Write for an interview to Box N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman experienced in caring for child; sleep in and assist with light duties. Floral Park 2294-M. (N. Y.).

YOUNG woman to assist with housework and do plain cooking; small family; good home; $40 monthly. C. W. HENSTENBURG, 43 Fernclift Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 Owen St.—Attractive single room, for permanent gentleman; large room, street floor, running water; meals in attendance. Longwood 9036.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 20 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6138.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Late home of Mrs. Mildred J. Carter since 1917.) State Street, 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1906.

**HOUSEHOLD PETS**

COCKER Spaniel puppies; beautiful, show prospects. PURCELL, 22 Clinton Ave., Floral Park, N. Y. Tel. 920. Fifty dollars upward.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

45 MINUTES from Boston is a charming home on a quiet village street; over 100 years old; all the old features have preserved and modern conveniences added; electric kitchen, 2 baths, powder room, all heat; reduced price because moving out of state. M. A. CARTER, Washington St., near the Four Corners, Hanover, Mass. Phone Hanover 368.

**Small Colonial Farmhouse**
Scituate, Mass. — Charming, historic, five rooms, bathroom, large studio living room, balcony; landscaped gardens, hedges; concrete deck tennis and badminton court; countryside near Boston and seashore. Address V. SPINNEY, Cohasset, Mass.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 123 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston

**OFFICES TO LET**

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church; splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints
163 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4308

**PAYING GUESTS**

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Restful homelike vacation place in the country; game room, tennis, lake sports; 30 guests; rates $22.50-$35; 10th season. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Lakeside, Conn.

**Silver Birches**
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches. Bathing—Tennis
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

**PRINTING**

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

QUALITY PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
Reasonable prices. TEMPLE PRESS Est. 1913
7 Hastings St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 23

**REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE—West Somerville, on quiet street, 7 and 7-room house, in excellent condition, owner is moving away and must sell. Price $6500 and worth it.

West Somerville, 9-room single, steam heat with oil burner, every improvement. Owner building in Belmont. Will sell reasonable.

West Somerville, Owner will sell two 3-family houses in good condition, but needing modernization. Price for two, $6,500.

Lawrence Estate, Medford. Attractive single house, all modern, located at junction of three streets, house and grounds in fine condition, oil heat. Must be sold. Priced much below average in this section. Owner, A. E. & L. K. Wedgwood, 17 College Avenue, Somerville, Mass. Phone Somerset 0781.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Comfortable room, private bath, home cooking; piazzas, garage. Tel. Longwood 9004.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Room next to bath; 2nd floor, 3 windows, excellent meals. Long. 9034.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON, Hemenway St.—Outside room, single, comfortable bed; ladies; 6 minutes from The Mother Church. Phone COM. 9077.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Airy, attractive rooms for permanent or traveling guests; piazza, parking. Tel. LON. 0776.

N. Y. C., 631 Riverside Drive (136th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. UN. 4-6542. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (Broadway)—Cozy single room, private bath, redecorated; $6; large room, crown ventilation; references exchanged. TR 7-9809.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd St.—South front with fireplace; also smaller room. MRS. MILLS, ACademy 2-3363.

N. Y. C., 511 W. 112th St. (Columbia)—Desirable top floor single-double, opposite church; refined; privileges. CA. 6-7936 (Apt. 22).

N. Y. C., 513 W. 112th (6-B), near Columbia and Riverside Dr.—Attractive single-double; Christian Scientist preferred. Fh. MO. 2-1977.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cool room with porch; near church; tourist or permanent; board optional. Columbia 8100, Apt. 208.

**ROOMS WANTED**

COOL room, private home, by gentleman; Watertown Sq., Cushing Sq., Belmont vicinity; prefer Christian Scientists. MIDdlesex 7161.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

**SALESMAN**

The oldest company of its kind in America has a vacancy for an aggressive mentally alert salesman who can create business.

This position is not a push-over, but an honest-to-goodness sales opening selling a line of advertising which has stood the test of time and a line a man takes keen joy and pride in representing. We will assist financially the right man to get started. Liberal commission against drawing account.

Our salesmen are permanent. Many of them being with us for over 15 years and every branch office we operate in principal cities is headed by a former salesman who has won his position solely through ability.

In our business every man is a prospect and enormous amount of repeat business assures a man of a steadily increasing income.

If your mind is set on the fact that success comes solely through work and you are willing to put forth the effort for that success, come in and have a preliminary talk without obligation.

You will have to sell yourself for this opening doesn't require any high pressure selling to fill.

Call Room 464, 116 Bedford St., Boston, or phone for appointment, LIBerty 1310.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

YOUNG married man desires work with Christian Scientists; any kind; driver's license. A. LISTEN, 632 Main St., Medford, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

BY MIDDLE-AGED, unattached woman, former school-teacher, position companion and housekeeper to elderly woman; permanent position; go anywhere. MRS. DEXTER, 86 Walnut St., Winchester, Mass.

DIETITIAN now available; 4 years' experience with university and club. H. JAMES, 435 Red Haw Road, Dayton, Ohio.

NURSERY governess, experienced care for children up to five years of age; Christian Scientist preferred; excellent references. Write Box E-1, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION as housekeeper or companion; good references; Christian Scientist preferred. Write M-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SUMMER BOARD**

**DIRIGO HOUSE** LONG ISLAND
Cases Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

"GREEN SHADOWS," Old Lyme, Conn.—A quiet, delightful place for a long or short vacation; excellent food.

SEADYNOOLL, beach cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing; fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $16-$20; booklet. VAN HOUT, Patchogue, N. Y.

**SUMMER HOMES**

**DUXBURY, MASS.**
Attractive, cool, furnished house; low rent balance season $150. Mr. Whiting, KIR. 6150. (Cambridge).

**TYPEWRITERS**

**TYPEWRITERS** Rented, sold and repaired
Agents Typewriter, 50 Boylston St., Boston.

**WANTED TO BUY**

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 116 W. 24th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Opp. Macy's, 6th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

**WEATHER STRIPPING**

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; repairing, storing and sales. Metro products. HOME IMPROVEMENT CO., Cor. New, Medford. MYstic 1400; Malden 1400; Watertown 3-1151. We go anywhere.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**ARLINGTON**

Bon Voyage Flowers
*Anywhere—Anytime*
Phone 3090 and 3091
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
801 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.
Medford Branch, 342 High Street

16TH YEAR PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin Sts.
1211 Mass. Avenue
Arlington
466 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

SHARES
in August Series Now on Sale
Mortgage Funds Available
Arlington Co-operative Bank
699 Massachusetts Avenue Arl. 3780

**BELMONT**

Underwood Deviled Ham
CLICQUOT CLUB GINGER ALE
YOUNG'S MARKET
39 Leonard St. Bel. 0845
*No Order Too Small to Deliver!*

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
395 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

**BOSTON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4230
9 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Be Up-to-Date—Drive a*
FORD V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices

1937 LINCOLN ZEPHYR SEDAN
Executive's car. Driven less than 4000 miles. Sold with new car guarantee. Substantial reduction. See H. J. Schramm.
HOOVER MOTORS—BOSTON
Open Evenings
Motor Mart Bldg., Park Sq. Hub. 7100

BETSEY JANE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
*Prices Reasonable*

CURTIS & CROSTON INC.
*Packers and Movers*
STORAGE
LONG DISTANCE MOVING
33 Charles Street Lafayette 1033

AIRE-FLO AIR CONDITIONING
Will Give You Home Comfort
We install it. Heating plants modernized, repaired, or installed completely new.
E. C. HILLIARD CO.
27 B Street, So. Boston SOU. 2672
*Established 34 Years*

**BOSTON—Dorchester**

Repair Heaters Now
*while not in use.*
*Free Estimates.*
BROWN BROTHERS
340 TALBOT AVENUE Talbot 7700

**BOSTON—Roslindale**

*Satisfaction Guaranteed at*
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
*A Service for Every Household*
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

**BOSTON—Roxbury**

*Manufacturers and Renters of*
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

**BROCKTON**

Storey & Co.
NEW NELLY DONS FOR FALL
are here
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
Complete Home Furnishers of Quality
Interior Decorators
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

RALPH AND RUTH BAKER
Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service, South Shore and Cape Cod.
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

**BROOKLINE**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4230
9 A. M.-4:10 P. M., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2200
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

**BROOKLINE** (Continued)

FLOWERS for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
293 Harvard St. ASP. 9000
MEMBER F. T. D.

SUMMER COMFORT
STAY COOL IN FRESH SPOTLESS GARMENTS
LUSTRLUX CLEANSED BY
BANCROFT
774 BOYLSTON ST. ASP. 9000
1570 COMMONWEALTH AVE. ASP. 9100

**CAMBRIDGE**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kirkland 1119
7 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEST BUYS
Ford
High Grade Used Cars
'36 Chevrolet 2-door Sedan ..... $525
'35 Ford Fordor Sedan ..... 365
'36 Ford Station Wagon ..... 595
'32 Terraplane Cabriolet ..... 175
Many Others—All Makes—All Models
SEE MR. BRIGGS
HARVARD AUTO CO.
1230 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

Hill Hardware Co.
*Everything in Hardware*
Distributors of
Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
2014 Massachusetts Ave.
Tel. TROwbridge 1379

AUGUST SALE
ANDERSON & RUFLI
Quality Furniture
30 Dunster St., Cambridge TRO. 3344

UNDERWOOD PRODUCTS
One can of Consommé Madrilene with one can of Black Bean Soup—15c
SAGE'S
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Preserving Jars, Rings, Wax, Canners, Jelly Strainers and
GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers
*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping*
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 8700

Thibault Brothers
MOTOR MART
OLDSMOBILE Sales and Service
RADIO REPAIRING
HOME AND AUTOMOBILE
Telephone 241-247
Kirkland 1300-5-4 Concord Avenue

The Wave BEAUTY SHOPPE
Personal Service
Moderate Prices
Skilled Operators
Phone
7 HUDSON STREET TRO. 1603

Quality Flowers Superior Service Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

**CONCORD**

Homeworth Inn
Opposite the Library
Large, comfortable rooms. Friendly atmosphere. HOME COOKING, ATTRACTIVELY SERVED.
5 Sudbury Road Tel. 5330

**DEDHAM**

HOECKEL'S
Esso Servicenter
Prepared to render you most efficient service
481 Washington St., opp. Fire Station
Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded. 1180

• ROBERT • HAMILTON & SON
*Foods and Beverages*
*Prompt Delivery*
Dedham Square Phone 0010

FRANCIS MARSH 2D
*Realtor*
35 Marsh St., Dedham, Mass.
*Insurance* *Real Estate* *Mortgages*
40 Broad St., Boston Room 504
Tel. HUB. 7330 Tel. Ded. 0170

• ROBERT • HAMILTON & SON
*Foods and Beverages*
Prompt Delivery
Dedham Square Phone 0010

**DEDHAM—Westwood**

High Street Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
*Combination Dinner* Cod or Mackerel Fillets, Cut Corn, Sliced Strawberries
805 High Street, Westwood
Tel. Ded. 0314
A. H. Melanson, Prop.

**FITCHBURG**

Gorham's "JOHN FITCH" Pattern
in sterling silver in the Early American silver tradition.
Exclusive with Rice's
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
*Jewelers* 350 MAIN ST. *Stationers*

**FITCHBURG** (Continued)

Harper Method
This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves. White hair is "not learned" by our method.
Call 3439 for appointment.
520 MAIN ST. Room 17

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
*All of our meals are cooked to order.*
King's Corner
N. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

**GLOUCESTER**

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

When You Step to Shop in Gloucester
REMEMBER
The Blanchard Stores
Jewelry Gift Annex
125 Main St. 17 Hancock St.

**GREENFIELD**

*INSURANCE*
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

**HAVERHILL**

Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
34 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass.
CASSIUS P. SMITH, Proprietor TEL. 44
Reading Anthracite Coal, $11.50
New England Coke, $10.75
(Shoveled In)

*Our Entire Stock of*
Tropical Worsted Suits
*Reduced to*
$12.75
NICHOLS AND MORSE CO.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS
RED CROSS SHOES for WOMEN $5.25
Special Lot of Snappy Summer Footwear, $3 to $5 Value.
$1.00 a Pair (Dollar Days Only)
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
37 Merrimack Street

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Norwalk Tires — Norwalk Tubes — Norwalk Batteries
Insure You Dependable Service

**HOLBROOK**

HOOKER BROS. ICE CREAM
HOLBROOK, MASS.
Tel. Randolph 470

**HOLYOKE**

Find your foot comfort in Health Spot shoes. A "dress up" shoe for the sensible woman who appreciates the rare combination of correct style and comfort.
Napoleon Bail, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Insurance
*of Every Description*
PHOENIX BUILDING, 598 DWIGHT ST.

Everything for the Garden
Garden Tools, Hose, Lawn Mowers, Grass Seed and Fertilizer. Also a Full Line of Paints.
Osborne Hardware Co.
243 Maple St. 913 Hampden St.

**LAWRENCE**

AUGUST FUR SALE FEATURE!
GELLER SEAL Custom-built COATS
*Guaranteed for two years*
$99
Cherry & Webb's

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
330 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 236

ALEMITE
Lubrication SPECIALISTS
Our Grease Job's the Best Your Money Can Buy.
Try One! Find Out for Yourself
METHUEN SERVICE STATION, Inc.
Broadway at Brown St., METHUEN, MASS
30821 9439

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

**LEXINGTON**

Vacuum Cleaners Repaired
at
*FISK BROS. BICYCLE SHOP*
9-10 Depot Square

Vacation and Summer Needs
Suit cases, flashlights, picnic supplies, electric fans, vacuum bottles, croquet sets, porch and lawn chairs, etc.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
*Chevrolet—Oldsmobile*
*Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.*
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
*Authorized GULF Dealer*
20 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

The Minuet Man Kitchen
1835 MASS. AVENUE
*Now under the management of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Downes*
Mrs. Downes was formerly with Schrafft's, H. J. Seller (Caterer) and E. R. Sage Co., Cambridge.
Decorated cakes are our specialty.

**LOWELL**

LOWELL
*observes*
Mid-Summer
Dollar Days
THIS WEEK
*Friday and Saturday*
Merchants' Division Chamber of Commerce

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
*The Store for Thrifty People*
DOLLAR DAYS
*Friday and Saturday*
GUARANTEED
*Savings In Our August*
FUR SALE
And No Interest or Carrying Charges!
The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT only
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
DOLLAR DAYS
*Friday and Saturday*
Offering unusual Store-Wide Values
Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

A. E. O'HEIR
Mid-Year Furniture Sale
*offering unusual values in Quality Furniture*
15 HURD STREET

**LYNN**

Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST. BREAKERS 3737
Goddard Bros. "SHORE DRIVE"
100% Pure—Long Staple Wool
BLANKETS
Made expressly for Goddard Bros. to offer at this attractively low price in our "Easy-to-buy" Sale. Solid colors including rose, blue, peach, green, cedar, beige, orchid, brown and gold. Size 72 x 84. $7.98
True value $10.00

NEW *Fruit-of-the-Loom*
WASH FROCKS
A revelation in clever styling and workmanship.
$1.29
Brand new styles . . . brand new prints
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.
FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1937
334 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1500
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

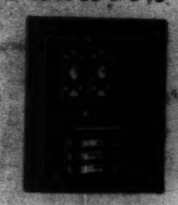
**MALDEN**

*August Sale*
Winter Coats
Prices Are Advancing!
Buy Now and Save!
A superb collection of FUR COATS and FUR-TRIMMED COATS for Women and Misses at guaranteed savings.
*(Charge or Budget)*
GORDON'S WOMAN'S SHOP
181 Pleasant Street Malden

ENNA JETTICK
*Shoes for Women*
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tri. 1487

*When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

**MALDEN** (Continued)

YOU SAVE 10 to 33 1/3%
During our August Sale of Quality Furniture

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-458 Main Street, Malden

WHEN DINING OUT
DINE AT
RUSSO'S RESTAURANT
454 Main Street Malden

All Summer Dresses Marked for Quick Clearance Sale
at $.88, $1.68, and $2.48
THE JONES STORES, INC.
MALDEN MELROSE

JOHN R. SHEPHERD
311 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.
Tel. 3994
JENNEY GASOLINE
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES CHARGED

**MEDFORD**

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1197

Medford Central Market
*Groceries, Meats, Fish*
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 2630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

**MELROSE**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New low prices for coal and coke.
Oil contracts now at lower price.
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

*Distinctive Dry Cleaning Is Indispensable*
We don't mean "just any" dry cleaning, but a careful renewal service which you get only at
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
526 FRANKLIN ST., MELROSE, MASS.
Phone MELrose 4180

Eastman Storage Warehouse
FURNITURE and PIANO STORAGE
6 Eastman Place, Melrose
For rates Telephone Mel. 1016

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
*Dependable and Courteous Service*
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0643 Crystal 1680

**NEEDHAM**

"The Spruces"
Sweet Corn Tomatoes Apples
*Fresh Vegetables in Season*
396 Dedham Ave. Need. 0867

THE HARDING CO.
Formerly HENRY THOMAS CO.
Plumbing—Heating
Delco Oil Burners
(Product of General Motors)
186 West St., Needham Hgts. Tel. Need. 0090
*Oil Burners*
*Fuel Oil* *Range Oil*
*New England Coke*
*'blue coal'*
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
*Highland Avenue Need. 0801—1618*

HAVE YOU A SCHICK SHAVER
Included in your vacation list?
Kinne's Pharmacy
970 Great Plain Avenue Need. 0081

**NEW BEDFORD**

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
826 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
271 Cedar Street, Cor. Parker St.
*Quality Meats and Groceries*
*Rival Brand Goods*
And many that are nationally advertised in the Monitor.
PHONE 1040 PROMPT DELIVERY

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

SEE NEXT PAGE

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Ladies—Have you seen the
NEW
FALL FASHIONS
in the Women's Dept. of Southeastern Massachusetts' Largest Furniture Store

700-704 PURCHASE STREET

### NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 818-W

LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
*Gown Shoppe*
*Come - Look!*
DRESSES COATS Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. CASHMAN
*Hardware - Paint*
*Garden Supplies*
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

### NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

### NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

### NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 8260 for
Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments.

### PITTSFIELD

*Walk-Over*
*Summer Sale*
Men's and Women's Shoes
WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

Ginger Ale
Kelco Pale Dry or Golden
Qt. Bot. 10¢ Plus Deposit
Kelsey's Great Market
*Truly a Great Place to Trade*
Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
*Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing*
88 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephone: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

*Announcing Our*
August Fur Sale
BROOKNER'S FUR SHOP
281 North Street Dial 2-2962

Pittsfield
Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
Agricultural National Bank
of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
SALES and SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 9255 631 North St. Open Evenings

"4711" Classic Eau de Cologne and
"4711" Perfumed Eau de Cologne
Both for $1.20
Usually $1.65
ENGLAND BROTHERS
PITTSFIELD
LAUNDRY CO.
*Satisfaction Guaranteed*
A service for every household
DIAL 6493

*Sears*
August Furniture Sale
*Now in Progress*
Use our Easy Payment Plan
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Absolute advertisers are glad to have you or the merchandise purchased that appeals to their discretion advertising. Every purchase seems to be based on merit, the advertising merits the value of the advertising presented.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6800-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insist on having your HATS dry cleaned the Old Colony way.
OLD COLONY
*Launderers* *Cleansers*
100 Quincy Ave. Phone Pres. 5000

*The Sign of Quality Since 1899*
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Quincy
1233 Hancock St
Arlington, 883 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
"1836 * 1937"
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE
SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

WILLIAM A. LAMB
Jeweler and Silversmith
Agents for Reed & Barton, Gorham and Towle Sterling Silver
Hamilton and Waltham Watches
Engagement and Wedding Rings
Norlist China, Dinner Sets
Schick Electric Shavers
1392 Hancock Street Tel. Pres. 0007

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEECOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

*"Fine Furniture for Less"*
We Sell "SPRING AIR" BEDDING manufactured by WELLS & CO. of Boston
ROBERT H. STEARNS
FURNITURE COMPANY
180 OLD COLONY AVE., WOLLASTON
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

### READING

*Retail Store*
READING MUNICIPAL
LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

TORRE'S READING SQUARE
Raspberry Ice Cream
*Made with Fresh Berries*

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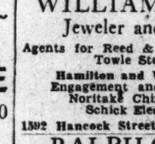

House of Seven Gables
After visiting this Historic House plan to eat in the quaint TEA ROOM or in the beautiful GARDEN.
Now Open from 12 to 7:30 P. M.
Delicious Food at Reasonable Prices
HATHAWAY HOUSE
(1682)
is also in the garden and overlooks the harbor. It provides guest rooms which combine antique furnishings with modern comfort.

### SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

SHAW & DENNETT
INSURANCE
AND
ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
8 SHEPARD STREET TEL. 2181

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

### SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M.; 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSE HARDWARE
George Rose, Prop.
Magoun Sq. Pros. 1095-6-7
*Complete line of*
Fishing Equipment
Vacation and Picnic Supplies

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
*Dress and Sport Shoes*
*For All Occasions*
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Diamonds Silverware
Watches Jewelry
S. E. NORDEN
*Jeweler*
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 1012

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 Broadway, Som. 2622
551 Highland Ave., Som. 2631
11 College Ave., Davis Square
*Expert Work on Relining and Remodeling*
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

## MASSACHUSETTS

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

WINCHESTER
HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

The individual Beauty Shop. Latest creations—oil permanents.
859 State St., Phone 3-3166
Madam Therieau, Prop.
TEL. 2-9418

THOMAS P. RYLAND Co.
*Landscape Contractors*
Soil—Seed—Fertilizer
Cement and Asphalt Drives
Expert Tree Service
65 James Street Tel. 4-7943

Skin Service
Daily care of the skin.
Ethel M. Harmon
*Free Consultation*
*Creams, Imported Perfumes*
3 Newhall Street Springfield, Mass.

Call me—for personal insurance service—
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Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
*FLORISTS*
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon Street Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
*Clean Coal* *Careful Teamsters*
*Prompt Delivery*

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USED CARS
1936 Ford De. Cabriolet $545
1936 Touring Tudor 495
1935 Touring Fordor 425
Authorized Lincoln, Ford and Zephyr Dealer
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
69 N. BEACON ST. WATERTOWN
Mid. 7650 Open Evenings

*This New Service Costs You Nothing*
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. MID. 3618

### WELLESLEY

STAR MARKET CO.
Legs of Lamb, genuine spring, tender, fine flavor, lb., 27c.
Delivery in Wellesley, Needham, Dover Weston
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2820

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Riverdale Market
*Our Motto*
*Quality and Service*
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills.
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

### WINTHROP

TIBBETTS' MARKET
64 CREST AVE., WINTHROP HIGHLANDS
Ocean 0149
Leg of Lamb (genuine spring) ... 30c lb.
Fresh fish every day.
Try our bakery goods—cakes, pies, rolls and bread.
1-lb. cod or mackerel fillet
1 box cut corn
1 box strawberries
COMBINATION FOR 75c

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT ROAD Ocean 1520—1521
Legs of Lamb, genuine spring ... 30c lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4—4½-lb. aver. 30c lb.
Fresh Creamery Butter ... 36c lb.
Deep Sea Scallops ... 21c lb.
Fresh Haddock ... 9c lb.
New Potatoes, large size, 10 lbs. for 21c
1 Large Iceberg Lettuce, 1 Large Cucumber, 1 lb. Ripe Tomatoes, all for 25c

### WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9401.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of sending letters unstamped, enclosed, address and letter addressed to Box ..., BCM/CSM, London, etc., and they will be forwarded promptly unopened to the Monitor office.*

### BOARDS AND RESIDENCE

CHEAM, SURREY. The Cottage, 54 Salisbury Avenue—After Sept. 12th, modern house near town; all home comforts; from 2½ gns. weekly.

FORREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos.; 600 ft. up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 3½ to 5 gns. time Tariff on W. V.

LONDON (BEAUMONT) PREMISES OR SAVEALLS. 6 to 7 Cwt. bought every day; also offices, rolling, safes in every town from 40/-. Bankrupt properties.

## European Local Classified (Continued)

### BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, Sequestrene Kennels, Wanderdean, Patcham—All breeds boarded; exercised, groomed daily; evenings, sitting; dogs clipped; trained and sold; Siberian dogs; dogs and puppies for sale; Lewis, Elvin, Tel. Preston 2031.

### FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH, Meadow Court, Meyrick Park—Modern self-contained flats to let from £1 p. w.; 2 bed, 1 reception, kitchen and bathroom. Manning Agents, ASH & CO. COMPANY, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West. Tels. 5000/7.

ILFORD—Flat unfurnished or partly furnished; two rooms and kitchenette; quiet house; £1 per week. Mrs. Fears, 37 Clarendon Gardens.

SEVENOAKS, KENT—Attractive self-contained unfurnished flats and furnished suite, suitable tenants; delightful views; quiet; lovely garden. Apply Secretary, West Bank, Granville Rd. Phone 1219.

### HAIRDRESSERS

BRIGHTON—39 Clarence Sq., Western Rd. Tel. 1924—BENSON, Permanent Waving, Shampoo, Setting, Tinting, Manicure, Beauty Parlor, System Gensures and Mintonia.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Red Hill Heights—A very fine house for sale at £975 freehold; glorious views; well-situated; 2 reception, kitchen, 4 bed, bath; modern fitments; garage; ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West. Tels. 5000/7.

BOURNEMOUTH, Christchurch—Old world cottage close bus and seashore; hall, 2 reception, sun lounge, 4 bed, bath; central heating, electricity, etc.; £1200 freehold. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

SOUTH DOWNS, Worthing—Semi-detached; 6 bed, 2 reception, bath, offices, electric light, water; garage; tennis. Box W-81—BCM/CSM, London.

### HOUSES TO LET

SUSSEX, Chichester — Charming furnished cottage, two bedrooms, two reception, all services; indoor sanitation; three guineas summer, two guineas winter or near Redstone, Fishbourne, Chichester.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOGNOR REGIS—Small homely guest house, overlooking sea; very sunny; individual requirements studied; or apartments. Bognor Regis 1472 or write Box W-553, BCM/CSM, London.

HOVE, 15 Salisbury Road—Lady receives few guests in well-appointed house, private bed and sitting rooms, with board; quiet, near sea. Hove 2531.

NR. BRIGHTON, Channel View, Beacon Hill, Ovingdean—Lady takes one/two guests sharing good bedroom (single beds) from 2½ gns.; semi-bungalow; sea, downs; convenient buses.

SUSSEX, DOWNS—Guests received; modern house; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Poyerel," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best district; part moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14, Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 3½ gns personal supervision MISS E. M. PEARCE.

### POST WANTED

MARRIED MAN desires position as caretaker in Christian Science church; member; well educated. Box W-811, BCM/CSM, London.

### ROOMS TO LET

PURLEY, SURREY—In old world thatched house, large sitting-room and adjoining bedroom, with hot and cold basin; facing south; attendance; use of bathroom, constant hot water, electric fire, own gas meters; garage; station, one mile, thirty minutes Victoria, Charing Cross and city; terms moderate. Box W-830, BCM/CSM, London.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FARRINGTON, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. G. E. WATSON, M. A. Cantab. "Rentworth." Glen Rd. Tel. 1144.

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BREADMORE & WEBB
ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 2211 (3 lines)
House Hunters Guide (with maps) Gratis

### WEARING APPAREL

LEON ET CIE (HOVE) LTD.
Court Costumier
Gowns, Furs, Tailor Millinery, etc.
49, Western Road, Hove, Sussex

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BEDFORD
PHONE 2188
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD
*Complete House Furnishers*
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford.
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

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CAMBRIDGE
Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pasco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

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PAIGNTON
THE PERFECT SUGAR SPRAY
A slight pressure on Knob releases the sugar.
Silver plated, beautifully finished, 10/6.

Mortimer Rix
PAIGNTON

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*Ironmongers—Plumbers*
*Gas Fitters*
4 Palace Avenue Tel. 5424

A. & Dey ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

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COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY
SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 7369 Plymouth

TORQUAY
Edward Henry Sermon
*High Class Gem Work*
JEWELLER and
SILVERSMITH
*Emblem Jewellery*
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

## DEVONSHIRE

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3 PARK STREET
*Try Our Devonshire Clotted Cream*
PHONE 2326

*For* PRINTING
of Every Description
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HIGHER FLEET STREET
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Fellow of the Inst. Soc. of Auctioneers
FREE LIST OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES and SEASIDE RESORT HOUSES
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(PROP. W. E. BEARNE)
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*Florist — Fruiterer*
*Wedding Bouquets, etc.*
PHONE 3305

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*A Varied and Extensive Selection of*
Beach Wear - Swim Suits
Torquay and Newton Abbot

GOODEVE & SON
Complete House Furnishers
Agents for Staples, Vi-Spring, Vono, Slumberland and Deepsleep Mattresses and Divans
Divanette and Put-U-Up Bed-Settees
Stains, Greenwich and Nairn Linoleum LAID FREE
ABBEY ROAD, TORQUAY
'Phone 2061

T. Oliver & Sons
(1934) LTD.
Complete
House Furnishers
*House and Estate Agents, etc.*
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

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POOLE and District
Bonnett's Stores
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
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POULTRY, GAME and FISH
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Sandbanks Tel. Canford Cliffs 287

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DORSET CREAM TEAS
and DORSET CREAM ICES
*Café Milton Dairy Lyle*
Near Historic Minster, WIMBORNE Tel. 130
Clotted Cream Cakes, Biscuits, Fudge, Jams
ALL HOME MADE. Lindt, Elain Chocolates.

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BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
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*(Opposite Picture House)*
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DRY CLEANERS
HOLIDAY, BEACH
and SWIM WEAR
JOLLY & SON, Ltd., Bristol

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*Heat and Power Engineer*
Repairs of all kinds
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Colston Yard, 86 Colston Street
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9 Hours' Service—Give Us a Trial.
Hand-coloured Snaps, Enlargements in sepia and colour

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The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
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Bristol. 8

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
BEACH WEAR: SWIMSUITS
Zetland Road Junction

CHELTENHAM
Pure Cream Cheese
3½d. and 7d. each.
*Made in Our Own Dairy. Fresh Daily*
The GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
PROMENADE PITTVILLE STREET
PHONE DAIRY 3083 CREAMERY 3535
(Also Cirencester & Stroud).
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Absolute advertisers are glad to have every of the merchandise purchased that appeals to their discretion advertising. Every purchase seems to be based on merit, the advertising merits the value of the advertising presented.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

### CHELTENHAM (Continued)

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*The Leading House for*
SMART GOWNS
COATS
TAILORED SUITS
MILLINERY
FURS, etc.
Promenade Tel. 2820

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High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
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CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

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BOURNEMOUTH'S
PREMIER
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THREE acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Two furnished homes built in the showrooms. Travel bureau. Bargain floor. Pick of the world's newest furnishing ideas.
J. JAllen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
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LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
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AISH & CO
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
*Advice and Estimates Free*
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SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
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GRAND CINEMA BUILDINGS
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*Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners*
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
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ARTS AND CRAFTS
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*Everything for the Garden*
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Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
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AND 58, WESTOVER ROAD.
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Over 60 Depts.
Fashions. Furnishings Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing. Rest and Writing Rooms Library, Golf School Restaurant. Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
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*MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR SPECIALISTS*
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Phone 1016 Southsea

SOUTHAMPTON
Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON 4788

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FAIRCROSS HOUSE WATFORD
*Car Agents and Stockists of*
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BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
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TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2
Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 0107
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(E. J. and V. E. King)
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Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
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*For* DIAMOND *and* GEM JEWELLERY
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We specialize in Repairs
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*"Say It With Flowers"*
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BROMLEY
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CHISLEHURST
*QUALITY VALUE SERVICE*

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FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
*"The attractive place to shop"*
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TONBRIDGE

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KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates.
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*and COACHBUILDERS*
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 300 cars Look Up Open Day and Night
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Large Show Rooms displaying every domestic electrical requirement.

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Automobile Engineers
MOUNT PLEASANT
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LEICESTER
FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
Flowers anywhere, anytime by wire, phone or cable
*Floral beauty for all occasions*

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Coal and Coke Merchant
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Best Quality Anthracite Coals and Patent Fuel at Lowest London Prices
A Cwt to suit all purses.
A trial order solicited.
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Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S
MODERN STORE
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THE ARCADE
*Ladies' Hatter and Costumier*

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*Such Good Time Keepers for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ask for particulars.*
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HOCKLEY and BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Products in this paper.

Our Reputation
*"The Best Meat in Croydon"*
G. L. RAYMOND
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CROYDON, ENGLAND

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"The Finest south of London"
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Renowned for Quality and Service
Since Reign of George II for Everything in
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COURT HAIRDRESSER
KEMBRIDGE 1966 17 BERYLANDS ROAD SURBITON HILL

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ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 100 DEPARTMENTS
• PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
• A NON-COMBINE STORE
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Tel. KINgston 3733 54 Surbiton Road Kingston

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*Artists in Hairdressing and Beauty Culture*
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PERMANENT WAVING SPECIALISTS
Phone KINgston 3407

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VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the "ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
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"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Head Office, 12 THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING

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Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Williamsons
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 3364/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at:
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TEDDINGTON

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
LUNCHEON 1/6
RICHMOND, SURREY.
PETTETS
Underclothing and Hosiery
"VEDONIS" and "MERIDIAN" Underwear
16 Maids of Honour Parade
Red Lion Street, Richmond

SEE NEXT PAGE

SURREY

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WALTER STEVENS
38 HIGH STREET, SUTTON, SURREY
High Class Footwear Specialists
AGENTS FOR
"The Harvest Sutton" Shoes, "Norvic and Medipp" Shoes, Arch, Support Shoes and Boots, "C.F." Shoes, "Start-Rite" and other well known makes. "Start-Rite" and "Norvic" Shoes for children. All reliable makes of Shoes stocked. TEL. SUTTON 1255

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
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AMOS REYNOLDS
LIMITED
Upholsterers—Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961-2962

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FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
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5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

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EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER AGENTS
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(Percy Webber, F. A. I.)
Auctioneers and Valuers
11 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
Phone 410 Bexhill 90 Cooden
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
London Office: Dorland House 14 Regent St., S. W.

CHAPMAN & SONS
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Best Quality Meat
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Phone Bexhill 885

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Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years Experience
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Light Refreshments Afternoon Teas
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51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 488

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Noted for Household Linens
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# Daily Features Page

## Children's Corner

### A Pleasant Surprise at Pebbly Beach

Benjamin Bumplepeg Jr. and Theodore Turveytop Jr., waited impatiently on the platform of the Pebbly Beach railway station for the train that was due to arrive at forty-seven minutes past four o'clock. There were others waiting for the arrival of the same train though none of them were so impatient as Benjamin Bumplepeg and Theodore Turveytop.

There were wives sitting in motor cars who were waiting for husbands who were coming from what they called their offices in an all-the-year-round city and who would say what a warm day it had been in the city and how refreshing was the cool ocean breeze at Pebbly Beach. There were chauffeurs who sat in motor cars reading newspapers or perhaps a good book while they waited to drive their prosperous employers from the station to their summer homes by the sea. There

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"There She Comes, Turveytop," Cried Bumplepeg

was a gentleman in his shirt sleeves sitting in a station wagon and waiting to drive people who had nobody else waiting to drive them anywhere even for twenty-five cents apiece.

Mrs. Benjamin Bumplepeg and Mrs. Theodore Turveytop sat in Mr. Bumplepeg's motor car and conversed affably while they employed themselves with knitting. Mrs. Bumplepeg was knitting a red sweater for Benjamin Jr., and Mrs. Turveytop a blue one for Theodore Jr. But Benjamin and Theodore stood on the platform and looked in the direction from which the train would arrive.

"I wish it would hurry up, Bumplepeg," said Turveytop. "It's a long time since we have seen Candlewick."

"It was thoughtful of your mother, Turveytop," said Bumplepeg, "to invite Candlewick to visit. Very thoughtful."

"She is a thoughtful woman, Bumplepeg," said Turveytop. "I wish that train would hurry up, but I suppose it is coming as fast as it can."

"I wish Breadtoaster was coming, Turveytop," said Bumplepeg. "Then we'd all be together."

"I wish he was, too, Bumplepeg," said Turveytop. "But it will be half as good to see Candlewick."

Summer had separated Benjamin Bumplepeg, Jr. and Theodore Turveytop, Jr., from Charles Candlewick, Jr., and Bertram Breadtoaster, Jr. The Bumplepegs and the Turveytops were summering at Pebbly Beach and the Candlewicks and Breadtoasters somewhere else. But Mrs. Turveytop had invited Charles Candlewick Jr., to make a visit.

"There she comes, Turveytop," cried Bumplepeg.

Everyone else saw her coming. Mrs. Bumplepeg and Mrs. Turveytop stopped knitting. All the chauffeurs put away their newspapers or their good books. The engineer of the train rang his bell and made a lot of smoke come out of the engine before the train stopped. Gentlemen got out of the train, and among them Mr. Turveytop and Mr. Bumplepeg. Mr. Turveytop had Charles Candlewick by the hand.

But who did Mr. Bumplepeg have by the hand?

"There's Candlewick, Bumplepeg," cried Turveytop.

"And there's Breadtoaster, Turveytop," cried Bumplepeg.

"I guess your mother is as thoughtful as my mother, Bumplepeg," said Turveytop.

"Only she didn't say anything about inviting Breadtoaster, Turveytop," said Bumplepeg, "because she planned to give us a pleasant surprise."

## Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### King Eglon's 'Parlour'

In the Biblical account of how Ehud, one of the early Judges of the chosen people, assassinated Eglon, King of Moab, that thereby he might deliver Israel from the cruel oppression practiced by this monarch, we are informed that he found him "sitting in a summer parlour" (Judges 3:20). But the rendering "parlour" does not provide an exact impression of the meaning of the word *aliyah*, which is here used in the original. The Hebrew term means literally a "roof-chamber"; and such a room seems generally to have been built above the level of the flat roof of an eastern house—and since it was apt to have windows on all sides, it was not only secluded, but also formed a cool retreat during the hot summer days.

The American Standard Version translates the word "upper room," which is a decided improvement on the rendering "parlour."

## Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Daily Anecdote

### Plow College

A friend talking to Charles Lamb, remarked, "All our best men have been public school men. Look at our poets. There's Byron. He was a Harrow boy—"

"Yes," interrupted Lamb, "and there's Burns—he was a plow boy."

## Brevities

**Humorist:** Many playgoers, according to a doctor, have uneasy qualms before the curtain rises on what they know is to be a play of the thriller type. Coming events cast their shudders before.

**Washington Post:** There are a lot of foolish men in this world. A few days ago one of them married a woman who can throw a discus 143 feet.

## Lines About Leaders—86

Drawn by a Staff Artist

### Edward VII
1841-1910

EDWARD VII was one of the most popular kings of England.
He was the eldest son and second child of Queen Victoria.
No heir had been born to a sovereign for some 80 years.
His entry into the world caused demonstrations of national joy.
Prince Albert, his father, resolved to train him with care.
The child was dedicated at once to his inherited mission:
He should consort only with intelligent, well-informed persons.
And the smallest incident must be made to bear a moral lesson.
In vain did the boy's teachers tell of his repugnance for books.
In vain did they offer to instruct him by conversations.
However bored by it, Edward was to have the printed word.

* * *

IN 1860 came the event of his adolescence, a trip to America.
In Canada the royal visitor was enthusiastically received.
But in New York the ovation of the people knew no bounds.
Was he not the first British prince to visit since the war?
When he sailed back, a man in the crowd called out to him:
"Come over again in four years and run for the Presidency!"
But now he was 19 and the Queen thought of marriage for him.
A list of princesses had been very carefully compiled.
Having to make a choice, Edward selected Alexandra of Denmark.
She was young, beautiful, intelligent, well brought up.
When he first saw his future bride, he lost his heart to her.

* * *

STAYS in Paris were the favorite recreation of the Prince.
There he forgot his rank, and enjoyed picturesque diversions.
He played incognito on the stage; he mixed with the crowds.
Once he called on a Frenchman and was stopped by a servant.
"Don't you recognise me?" he asked. "No, sir," said the man.
"Well, you should," pursued the visitor, "because I do. . . .
Last year you were the third footman with the Duchess of M——."
Thus did Edward never forget a phrase heard or a face seen.
This and the gift of conciliation were going to serve him well.

* * *

IN 1901 he ascended the throne of the Empire as Edward VII.
The public believed him to be spoiled by a life of idleness.
But, to the surprise of all, he displayed genuine capacities.
When Parliament met, the sovereign opened it in person.
The Boer War was going on in Africa; he brought it to an end.
England had no friend among the great powers at that time!
Edward VII adopted a manner somewhat new to politicians.
He decided to visit all the other monarchs of Europe.
He signed treaties of arbitration with Spain, Italy, Portugal.
He gradually arranged "Ententes" with France and Russia.

* * *

YET the political situation at home had risen to a crisis.
Edward's reign coincided with the advent of democracy.
Policy could not be dictated by the upper classes any more.
He saw that the hidden force of the country was the people.
The Court could no longer ignore their trying conditions.
England expected much from his spirit of conciliation.
But his nine years' reign was too short to fulfill their hopes.
However, he had won the hearts of the people everywhere.
And no more human citizen of the world ever sat upon a throne.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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## In Lighter Vein

**What Scenery?**

"The old bus averaged three hundred and fifty miles a day."

"Wasn't the scenery—"

"We only had two punctures."

"Wasn't the—"

"Did eighteen miles to a gallon."

"Wasn't the—"

"And two hundred miles to every quart of oil."

"Wasn't—"

"Didn't stop at one garage."

"Was—"

"Boy, it sure was a wonderful trip!"

"Yes, but the scenery?"

"What scenery?"—Winnipeg Tribune.

**The Flour at Fault**

"I wish to complain," said Mrs. Newlywed, "about the flour you sold me. It was tough."

"Tough, ma'am?" asked the astonished grocer.

"Yes, tough! I made a pie with it and my husband could hardly eat it."—Vancouver Sun.

**Met Halfway**

"How much of your salary do you take home to your wife each pay day?"

"None of it."

"How's that?"

"She meets me at the gate and takes it home herself."—Montreal Star.

**Sh-h!**

"Bob Burns has established himself as a leading humorist by lying about his kinfolks."

"Yeah, and I know some who would even be funnier if they'd tell the truth about theirs."

**Scotch Celebration**

At breakfast a Scot suddenly exclaimed in horror, "Jean, Jean! Can I believe my own eyes? Such extravagance I never saw in a' my life!"

"Hoots, Jock, what's the matter?" asked Jean.

"Two pinches of salt on wee Jamie's porridge!"

"Well, never mind. Ha'e ye forgotten it's his birthday?"—Montreal Star.

**Inventors, Attention!**

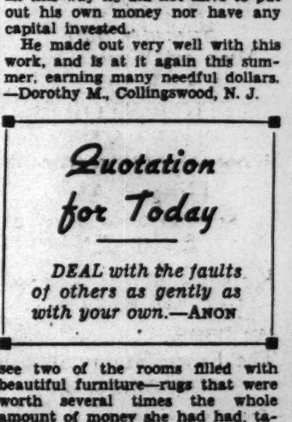
"The streamlined bathtub has made its appearance."

"Yes, but what we need is a cake of soap equipped with hydraulic brakes!"

**Baby Talk**

"Is Sue married?"

"No; is 'oo?"



—Pearson's

"What are you waiting for? Where would Lindbergh be if he had hesitated?"

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

A man and his wife found themselves in financial straits. At one time they had had everything that money could buy, but now they found it necessary to move into a small home, and store the greater part of their beautiful furniture.

They were under financial obligation to a friend, which obligation it was impossible for them to pay just then. The friend also was working out a financial problem of her own at this time, and was in search of a home. Learning of this, the wife came to this friend, and offered to take her around in her car.

After several days' search, the friend found a three-room apartment which suited her needs and her purse. The next problem was furnishing it. She planned to buy only what was necessary. The wife asked her friend to allow her to take the money and see what she could do. The friend, being a very busy person, gladly agreed to do this, and to remain away until the furniture was in place.

A week passed, and the couple called to take their friend to her new quarters. Fully realizing how slender the allowance for furnishings had been, the friend was amazed, as the door was opened, to see two of the rooms filled with beautiful furniture—rugs that were worth several times the whole amount of money she had had, tables, lamps, chairs, etc. Everything the rooms needed to make a home was there and in perfect taste.

The wife had taken the money that was given her and had bought dishes, pots and pans, and a complete kitchen equipment. The furniture in the other rooms was her own, taken from storage.

This was their way of paying their debt. Love always finds a way.

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### Outdoor Ovens

A bricklayer, long out of employment, made his own work by canvassing suburban homes where there are large gardens and grounds, asking if householders were interested in having built in their back yards a brick oven or stove, for outdoor cooking.

With the present vogue for outdoor meals and cooking hamburgers, frankfurters, etc., outdoors, he was given many such jobs of stove and oven building. He charged by the hour for his work, the materials being furnished by the householder. In this way he did not have to put out his own money nor have any capital invested.

He made out very well with this work, and is at it again this summer, earning many needful dollars. —Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

## Quotation for Today

*DEAL with the faults of others as gently as with your own.*—ANON

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Following the Trail of Marmaduke*

By LE PELLEY

COME ON, LADS— IF MARMADUKE IS IN THAT CAVE WE'LL FIND HIM — AND THE BIG DOG TOO!
IS SUSIE KEEPING UP WITH US, BUDD— ?
SHE'S PRETTY CLOSE —
YOU'LL HAVE TO GO SOME TO LEAVE ME BEHIND
HERE WE ARE — IT'S A MUCH LARGER CAVE THAN I THOUGHT !!
YOU'RE THE CAPTAIN - YOU GO IN FIRST !

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Surprised!*

By CARMACK

Boy! did I have a surprise today when the Boss, Joan, Betty Ann, Sponge, Buzzy, Tiddlywinks, and I piled into the car —
And the Boss announced that we were going out to Uncle Georges farm for a nice long visit!
But my surprise was nothing compared to the one we gave old Jasper when we all piled out of the car at his house and broke the news to him —

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Understandable, Not Commendable

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is continuing the struggle over the Supreme Court in the spirit in which he began it. The appointment of Senator Black makes that clear. It is understandable, but not commendable. It is calculated to attain one definite purpose: confirmation of an out-and-out New Deal sympathizer. By appointing a Senator the President believes he has assured confirmation. And by selecting Mr. Black he has made as sure as is ever possible with a Supreme Court nomination that what may be a deciding voice on the court will speak as a zealous advocate of his own program.

Contrary to custom but naturally perhaps in view of the present court situation, immediate confirmation has been held up. Approval of several senators who have opposed the President in the court struggle, such as Senator Wheeler and Senator O'Mahoney, already indicates that confirmation is likely. The history of such nominations and the fact that the Senate had unanimously indicated its approval of Senator Robinson when it was thought he would be the nominee will make it difficult for senators now to reject a colleague.

The principal ground on which opponents in the Senate can make a fight is the question of whether Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement actually creates a vacancy. Senator Borah has maintained that it does not. Another constitutional question is whether the new voluntary retirement act, by permitting retirement at full pay, increased the emoluments of the judgeship. Members of Congress are barred by the Constitution from accepting an office whose income has thus been raised by their vote. Washington judgment of the probabilities is that these things will not prevent confirmation.

We wish that Mr. Roosevelt had chosen to make an appointment on the basis of recognized judicial qualifications. It is apparent that he is thinking less of the law than of economic or social programs. Senator Black on his record is more the prosecuting attorney than the judge. He has been an extreme and hot-spoken advocate of public ownership of utilities and of federal legislation to improve labor conditions. At times he has overstepped and gone to great lengths in using Senate investigations for what must be called political purposes.

Yet prosecuting attorneys before this have become able and respected judges. Mr. Black has always shown courage and even his opponents declare he is honest and conscientious. His record in the Senate is one-sided but has exhibited an ability to broaden his outlook which has enabled him to take a leading part in legislation requiring a national rather than a local viewpoint. If confirmed he will have an unusual opportunity to express an independence which he has manifested on occasion and a judicial spirit which appointees of similar record have only rarely displayed. Liberty-loving Americans will hope that he can rise to the true stature of a judge and will trust that the office and its responsibilities will help him. Their own part will be to maintain the highest concepts of that office.

### When Parliament Is Dull

BRITAIN'S Houses of Parliament have adjourned for the summer recess. Members may enjoy eleven weeks of holiday and ministers eleven weeks of freedom from criticism and attendance at debates.

It would be idle to deny that several ministers who are engaged on controversial work welcome the opportunity to pursue their activities without fear of being questioned and harassed in the House of Commons. Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, who has daily had to face a fire of criticism on the issue of non-intervention in Spain, and the Minister for Defense, who has been constantly criticized about the rate of progress in the emergency defense measures—both of these, being human, will think, if they do not say, "For this relief, much thanks."

Nor are there lacking critics of democracy ready to point the moral, and insist that ministers are able to do their best as administrators only when Parliament is in recess; and that Parliament, without deterring the Government from pursuing its main policy, does succeed in diminishing its efficiency. In the case of a Government with a huge majority, they ask, is not the House of Commons little more than an organization for cumbrously registering its decrees? And again they insist, is not the same Government better able to get on with its business when that elaborate organization is in abeyance, as it is during the holiday recess?

It is undoubtedly true that the Parliamentary system does tend to slow down the pace of innovation; that many debates provide little more than opportunities for the Opposition to state an opinion, and do not alter the issue; and that the press, in shortening its Parliamentary reports, takes the view that public interest in Parliament has diminished.

It must be admitted that the pace of Parliamentary work is not as quick as might be desired, but it is far quicker than it has ever been before. And again, if debates in the Commons are not exciting, that is not necessarily a sign of inefficiency—rather it is a sign of general agreement on larger issues. The tasks of the House of Commons are increasingly those of a big committee, in which members pool their knowledge and experience. There are fewer staged conflicts on purely party lines, and more practical if unenlivening discussions. It often happens that the keenest criticism of the Government comes from some member on its own side—no one, for instance, has been more severely critical of defense measures than Mr. Winston Churchill.

It is often said that the real functions of democracy in Britain today are performed rather by the press than by Parliament. And it is perfectly true that the press is by far the most powerful instrument for mobilizing public opinion and showing clearly whither it points. But such influence does not mean that Parliament might be dispensed with. Members of Parliament collectively, are extraordinarily susceptible to public opinion—they themselves are influenced by the press—and they in turn pass the pressure on to ministers either by their action in Parliament or their potential action. Their power lies not merely in what they say or do, but what ministers know they would say or do if public opinion were ignored.

And so it is, also, during a recess. Parliamentary pressure is not directly felt, but it is always in reserve. Governments know it, and act in the light of that knowledge. It is a mistake to suppose that the democratic functions performed by a Parliament are lessened when the proceedings are quiet and the conflict without heat. Perhaps it may be said of Parliaments as of nations: Happy is the Parliament whose annals are dull.

### Sugar on the Trowel

SUGAR, it seems, is causing a stir—and not all in the breakfast cup of the nation. Producers—off shore and on, beet and cane—are at loggerheads over the sweet subject of sugar quotas—and the accusations are anything but sweet.

Yet the solution may not lie just where they think it should. It may not lie in quotas at all. The possibilities of larger markets and wider consumption might serve to focus thought on the constructive side—just where the chemists say it belongs. For, they say, a little sweetening added to the sand, lime and water means incredibly greater tensile strength in building. And experiments are showing sucrose well-nigh unequaled for such a purpose.

Our building wanting in sweetness? Perhaps this hints why so much of it in the past (not counting the gingerbread decoration, of course) has fallen into decay, and poses the question whether the ancients set a seal to their masonry with some saccharoid substance. In time, analytical archaeology may discover it to have been the very secret of their art. Or they may have fashioned with an inward sweetness of concept which quite made up for what they lacked of this newest of building materials.

Without question, however, modern construction does stand on the very threshold of a new era. And with cube sugar for the block work, granulated for the finer parts and confectioners' for the decorations, the possibilities are immense both for construction engineers and manufacturers of sugar—to say nothing of masons with a sweet tooth!

### Sponsor of a Stage Renaissance

TO MISS ANNIE E. F. HORNIMAN the English-speaking theater owes a debt of gratitude that will surely bulk large in future histories of the stage. In recent years she had been little in the public eye, but her passing has recalled a most useful life. She helped the modern Irish stage find itself in the productions of the Abbey Theater by providing a playhouse. That was in 1904. Then years before that she assisted G. Bernard Shaw to make his mark in the London theater with a comedy that proved popular, "Arms and the Man," even while it startled audiences by ridiculing the romanticising of militarism.

Miss Horniman was chiefly known for her devoted sponsorship of the Manchester Repertory Theater, which she started in 1907. She produced more than 100 plays for the first time anywhere, besides reviving one hundred others, including several old English comedies.

Several playwrights of worth emerged as a result of the encouragement given by Miss Horniman, including Stanley Houghton, a writer of personal comedy style. Shaw, Ervine, Galsworthy and other leaders among the established dramatists were represented in her repertory. She sent a company on an American tour in performance of Sheridan's comedies that had a quality unanimously praised. After fourteen years she closed her Gaiety Theater with the remark that it had done its work, a statement of simple finality that it would be needless to embroider.

## Program for Republicans

*Book News of the Day*

AMERICAN political life is in desperate need of an active opposition party, with a program sound enough to be constructive and popular enough to be effective. The Republican Party is crying for dynamic leadership able to reconcile soundness and popularity, able to enlist the millions of independent voters who joined the Democrats so generally as to produce the landslide of 1936. A prime requisite is to find an economic or moral appeal which will reach outside the 17,000,000 who cast Republican ballots in the last national election. One must doubt whether the latest Republican Secretary of the Treasury has found it in his book, THE SEVENTEEN MILLION (New York: Macmillan. $1.75).

For Mr. Mills by his very title appears to limit his party. He seems more concerned to set down a platform which will give the 17,000,000 a "common philosophy" and keep them united than to win new adherents. As a statement of doctrine, it is certainly sound. And all liberals will welcome the restatement of the thesis for a free economy and a free government. But the thesis has been offered so many times—in more lucid form by Glenn Frank, with more moral fervor by Herbert Hoover, and with more convincing economics by Prof. T. N. Carver—that this presentation can hardly start a crusade.

Mr. Mills is consistent and courageous in following his free economy plea into advocacy of lower tariffs. The weakest spot in Republican doctrine has been the fact that the very first step toward a planned economy in America was the subsidizing of manufacturers by Republican tariffs. And the greatest single excuse for present demands for government to help other producers maintain scarcity and monopoly prices is the continuance of that system. The AAA was called the "farmer's tariff."

In his chapter on agriculture the author asks the farmer to refrain from monopolistic and restrictive practices, even though other producers take advantage of him and refuse to produce wealth the country needs. At the same time, he demands equality for the farmer. Similarly he says labor must have its rights and that both workers and employers are guilty of too much violence, but when he goes into particulars it is chiefly restrictions on labor that he deals with and there is not a word specifically indicting employer practices that make for labor trouble—spies, company towns, violence of company-manned police forces. There is a demand for balancing the Wagner Act, but no mention of employer violation of its spirit by refusing to bargain collectively.

This book fails to reach the heart of the Republican problem. Why have workers and farmers so largely abandoned the Republican Party in the last few elections? It offered them practically the same things in its platform. On paper it differed little from the Democratic promises. The theory was the same; the spirit was different. Mr. Mills' theory is unimpeachable to a liberal who hopes to see capitalistic democracy survive. He is sound in pointing to the folly of government trying to plan economy when all it does is back up the "planning" of producing groups which wish to restrict supplies for their own benefit.

He is alert in exposing the dangers from regimentation and from paternalism. He is wise in emphasizing the value of free competition and individual initiative. Yet all this theory fails unless the spirit is there. And unconsciously he betrays a lack of understanding and sympathy. Clinging to constitutionalism is essential. But Lincoln did not build the Republican Party on constitutionalism alone. It was not just preservation of the Union, but warm and active advocacy of the rights of the oppressed which gave the Republican Party life. Something of that must be regained if it is to be revived. Mr. Mills misses it.

D. M. R.

### Riley—In Straw Hat and Overalls

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you permit me to give you a picture of the "poor farmer's problem" as a resident of the Middle West sees it?

What city folk have been hearing is the wail of the unsuccessful farmer, who, when he takes his voice in hand for the purpose of airing his grievances orally, makes the loudest hog-caller of them all sound like a mere crooner. On the contrary, the successful farmer is seldom heard from. He is too busy farming. There never was a "depression" for the farmer who used his head as well as his hands. By raising and marketing cattle fed on home-grown forage and grains, by the production of milk, cream, butter and eggs, he has kept a steady trickle of cash running into the farmyard, keeping well ahead of the sheriff, even in the leanest years. I am acquainted with farmers of this type who were even able to bank a little money during the so-called "hard times" while their neighbors were on federal relief. Farming depends largely upon the farmer. The qualities which make for successful agriculture are the same as those which assure success in other lines. If he decided to run a store, the successful farmer would be a successful business man (providing, of course, that he didn't extend too lavish a line of credit).

I have in mind a couple of "real life" illustrations which will perhaps bring out the point I'm trying to make. One is that of a Swedish emigrant, who worked for a business man who farmed and operated a dairy as a sideline. Poor as "Job's turkey," he worked for an insignificant wage, going barefooted to save shoe leather. Starting with a small, rocky, hillside farm, he concentrated on cattle raising with hogs and poultry as a sideline. Today he owns several farms and is "well fixed." Considerably after the time the Swedish emigrant was getting his start, a former soldier who had homesteaded land in the "early days" passed on, leaving more than 1000 acres of fine, fertile, unencumbered river land to a son. Last year the bank took over the farm, and the son, who had been raised on the land, and should, therefore, have a first-hand knowledge of farming, left for California, his lares and penates in a trailer.

The farm bureau agent of the country of which I'm writing comes to mind: He is a splendid, energetic fellow, whose efforts have done a great deal toward enabling the farmers of his county to make money. He has a world of practical agricultural knowledge stored up in his head, and is able to tell the other fellow how to use it—but he is not a success as a farmer.

There is no denying that many farmers have been hard hit by recent developments, but, in this part of the country, at least, they were "one-crop farmers." That is, they preferred to plant their fields to winter wheat, harvesting it when it ripened in summer. It has been estimated that this type of farmer actually "farms" two months of the year. In event of a crop failure or of a low price for wheat, he is forced to visit his banker—and it doesn't require many such visits until the banker has the farm. His neighbor who harvests many small "crops," selling butter, eggs and cream regularly, is under no such compulsion, but lives the "life of Riley," a Riley in a straw hat and overalls, but "Riley" nevertheless.

E. W. TURNER.

Wichita, Kan.

### Now That the Emergency Is Over

## A Room With a View

### Critic's Holiday

STRESA, ITALY

EVERYWHERE on our trip, we have had a room with a view. On shipboard, our porthole showed ever new color schemes in sky and sea. Our hotel windows have looked out over water, garden, or at least chimney pots. On the Mediterranean, the moon seemed to be visible always, day and night. At Geneva and Montreux, lake and mountains were spread before us.

At Stresa, we still have a view. We look out on Lake Maggiore, the Borromean Islands, and the surrounding mountains. But there is a difference. Under our balcony, here, is a formal terrace, where a small orchestra plays American dance music afternoon and evening, to the competition of American voices of the guests at the outdoor tables.

For Stresa, unlike most of the places we have visited, is a Resort. Hearing that we had decided to go from Switzerland to Italy, everybody said, "Oh, you must stop over at Stresa—a marvelous place." It is true that there is much natural beauty here, but there is much natural beauty nearly everywhere.

About Stresa, though, there seems to the tourist to be very little that is Italian. The hotel is filled with British and American guests. The attendants speak excellent English. The shopkeepers and boatmen, when they do not speak English, speak French as well as Italian. Stresa is an international watering place. There is nothing necessarily wrong about that, except that I like national flavors. I want my Italian towns to be Italianate.

A room with a view saves a lot of sight-seeing. It is pleasant to sit here at the window and watch the play of light on the water, mountains and clouds. But it is regarded as necessary to visit the Borromean Islands—at least Isola Bella, ancient seat of the Borromeo family. The chateau, much restored, is open to visitors for a consideration.

Always anxious to conform to custom, we sought, on arrival, transportation to Isola Bella. It was late afternoon. The last lake steamer had gone. The motor boats were inactive. Boatmen were eager to row us over, but it looked rather a long row. We sat down in trans-atlantique chairs on the shore.

Presently there arrived from the hotel a large group of people who piled into one of the motor boats. I asked the bellboy who was herding them if it was a private party or if we might join it. He made sounds which might have meant almost anything but which I chose to interpret as giving consent.

So we climbed aboard. The young woman who seemed to be in charge of the party counted heads. There were two members whom she couldn't locate, but as the number seemed to be right, she gave the signal to start. When we were safely on the island I told her that although we hadn't signed up for the trip we thought it a good idea to go along. So long as we paid our share, it seemed, it was all right.

The chateau is a memorial of an ancient lineage of pomp and glory. It is elaborately decorated, and stuffed with paintings and objets d'art. Our guide, dressed in blue denim pantaloons and a sweater, seemed to be an old retainer of the family. He was equally proud of the family possessions and of his English. In his case it was a matter of accent rather than inflection. He tended to emphasize the unimportant words. A picture was "BY Titian," with the "Titian" trailing off. He was a little difficult to follow.

The walls of nearly every room are covered with pictures, many of them by Old Masters. Other rooms contain objects distinguished more for their rarity than for their beauty. One gallery was described as a "mosaic grotto." Its walls are covered with small pieces of stone, but left in the rough state, not fitted in the mosaic manner. There are other curiosities, such as a pillar of lava from Vesuvius. And of course the room in which the Stresa Conference of 1935 was held, with a case containing a copy of the agreement with the autographs of the statesmen.

But the great curiosity of this curious residence is the rococo garden, which rises to a tremendous height and is crowned by an amazing tableau of mythological figures, with Triton at the top. A triumph of dreadful taste.

I found more interesting the village houses, the women doing their laundry in the lake, the fishermen hauling in their nets. Or the life glimpsed on the Isola Pescatore, near by. Or, on shore again, the sight and sound of the Sunday holiday makers from Milan and other cities, come by cheap government excursion trains to see the beauties of the Italian lakes; or dashing past in lorries, singing at the top of their voices. We have heard a great deal of singing by the people, but not much *bel canto*. Popular song in Italy is as vociferous as Italian opera.

L. A. SLOPER.

## The Wide Horizon

### Group Training for Citizenship

By Eyre Sandford Carter

QUIETLY, and with such universal agreement that it has almost come unnoticed, an Act of Parliament has just been passed which, in the eyes of some good judges, is destined vitally to influence the habits and lives of millions of Britishers, by giving them the opportunity they have hitherto lacked of undertaking indoor and outdoor recreation.

They will not be slow to respond. Walk down any slum street and you will see a group of urchins chasing a non-descript football made out of tightly-rolled newspaper tied up with string. "Find them somewhere to play," the cry has gone forth, and the Government has answered. It proposes to furnish recreation-grounds, gymnasia, swimming-baths, and the rest of the paraphernalia of sport and make them available for the masses.

The masses? Ay, there's the rub. Can the individual ever attain the right attitude of mind merely by being one of a crowd? The hundreds of thousands of football fans who cheer their favorite players every Saturday afternoon—what do they know of the joyous activity of the game if they never do more than watch? The street urchins are better off. They are not units lost in the mass; they are members of a group, united by a common purpose, a common joy in eager living.

It is the group that matters, not the mass, because it is in the group that the individual finds himself, develops his latent abilities in friendly rivalry or co-operation with his fellows, and gains something of that priceless possession—the team spirit. What matters too in Britain is that the group should be free to do the things its members like to do without dictation from above, without regimentation, and without compulsion. For some European nations uniformity may have an attraction, but the Western democracies thrive on variety.

So the British Government are out to encourage swimming, cycling, boxing, games of all sorts, music, amateur dramatics, dancing—they have chosen to place these free activities within the reach of all. They are not, however, trying to do it through state-controlled "Training Classes." That might produce physical efficiency but it would hardly help the individual to develop a right attitude of mind. So the individual is to decide for himself what he wants to do and how he wants to do it.

The "what" and the "how" has been settled in the traditional English way through the host of voluntary organizations that have grown up through the years. Not only sporting clubs galore, but Boy Scouts, Girls' Friendly Societies, male voice choirs (and mixed voices too), dramatic societies by the score, folk-dancing groups—there is not a town and hardly a village in England that has not many examples to show. But everywhere, and especially in the industrial areas, more accommodation is the urgent need, and that is where the Government is going to help. State assistance is planned for voluntary bodies and local authorities who see the need for club buildings and community centres. But once the buildings are up, it is for the self-formed, self-governed groups to use them and indeed to be responsible for them.

The possibilities are limitless; they far transcend the immediate step of a drive for physical fitness. For the members of a self-governing group, ordering their own affairs in surroundings which give them adequate scope to carry out the activities they desire, are all along acquiring not only the joy of worthy achievement, not merely the happy discipline of team work, but a sense of individual responsibility toward the whole community and of capacity to bear a due share of the common burden.

To encourage this national unity through a diversity of group interests is the aim of the British Government. This is England's counterpoise to the regimented physical training which is being imposed on the citizens of some other nations. Is it part of the answer of democracy to the doctrines of totalitarian state-control? The call goes forth for more than physical fitness; it is a call to every citizen:—"'Gird up thy loins now like a man' and show by active and spontaneous effort that it is possible to cultivate the manly virtues for peace and not for war."

### Mirror of World Opinion

#### Planned Society

A GROUP called the "National Resources Committee" has finally made its report to President Roosevelt. It is a story 450,000 words in length. . . . A social-minded research engineer such as Charles F. Kettering could have made the same report in 500 words. . . .

The research engineers, the inventors, of today are the spiritual heirs of Socrates. Their minds are as open as the stars in the heavens. The politician can never understand this. He wears a party label and therefore dons party blinkers. He deals in emotions, not the mind.

And while the politicians "plan Society" there will come out of the research laboratories new ideas, new machines, new inventions that will make their "planned Society" look like a castle of sand after the tide has swept over it.

Moses and Isaiah and Jesus gave to the world the only possible program of planned society. That is a thing of the spirit and not of blueprints. No man, no group of men, can map out a mechanical civilization because it is not given to men to know what is around the corner.—Malcolm W. Bingay in *Detroit Free Press*.